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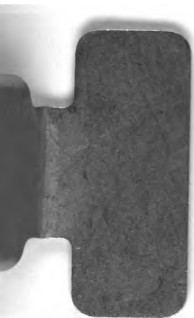


STATE OF BRUNEI

“كراجان بروني”



ANNUAL REPORT 1966



1-11

*H.H. the Sultan
taking the salute at his
Birthday Parade in
Bangar, Temburong
District.*



STATE OF BRUNEI

ANNUAL REPORT
1966

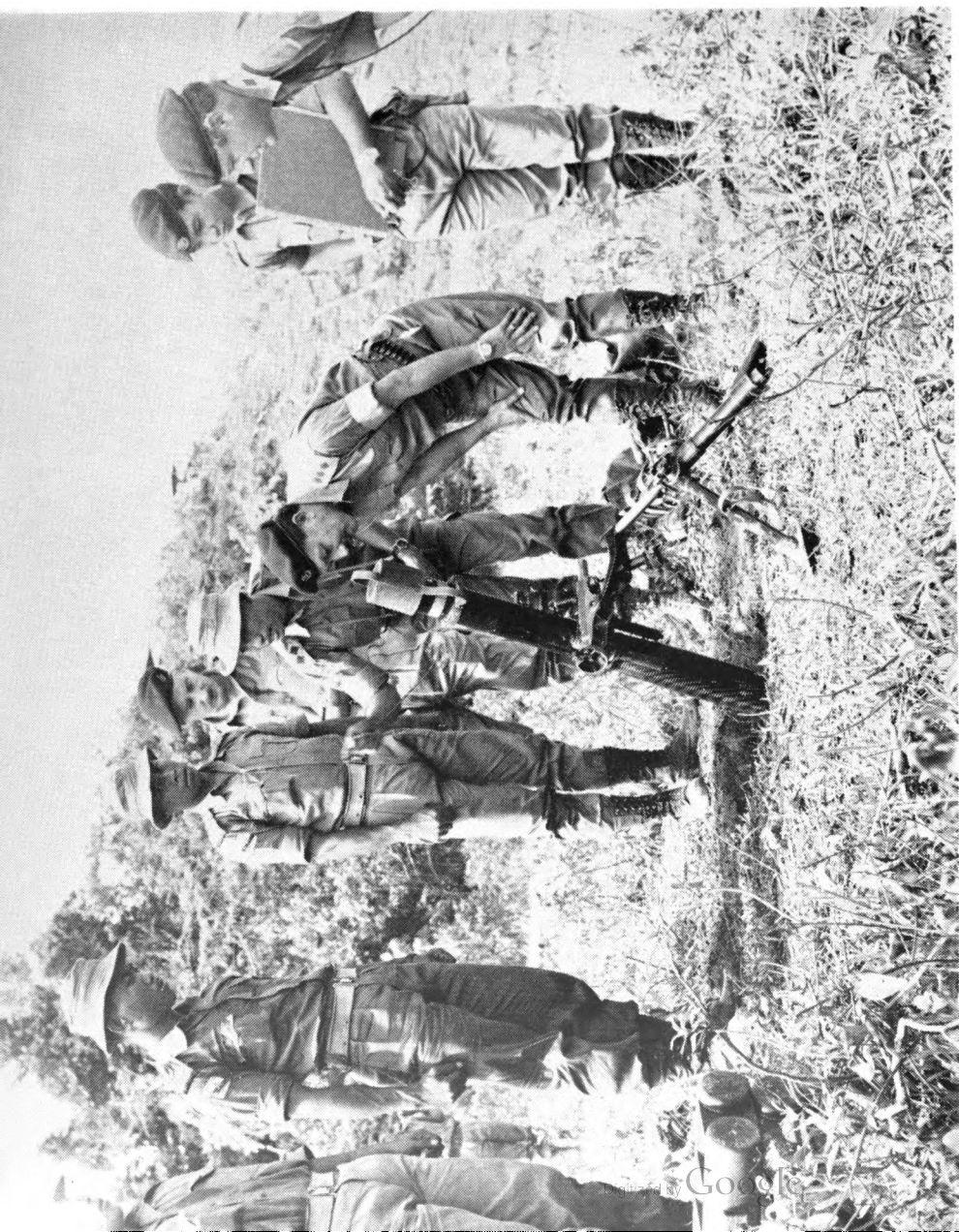


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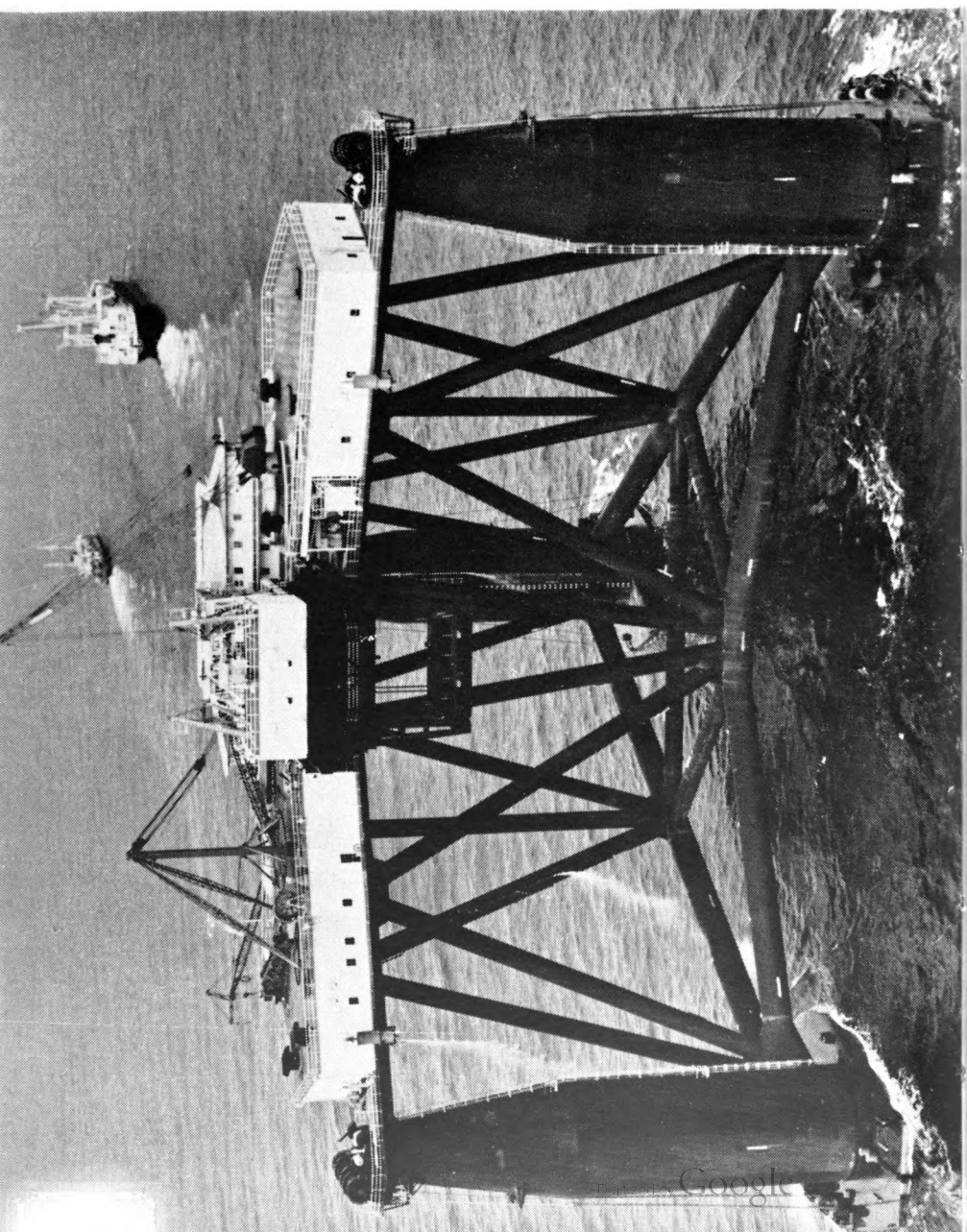
*H.H. the Sultan
inspecting 81 mm.
Mortar with officers
of the Royal Brunei
Malay Regiment at
Berakas Camp.*



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*"SEDCO" Marine
Drilling Platform
S.W. Ampa Field,
Brunei.*



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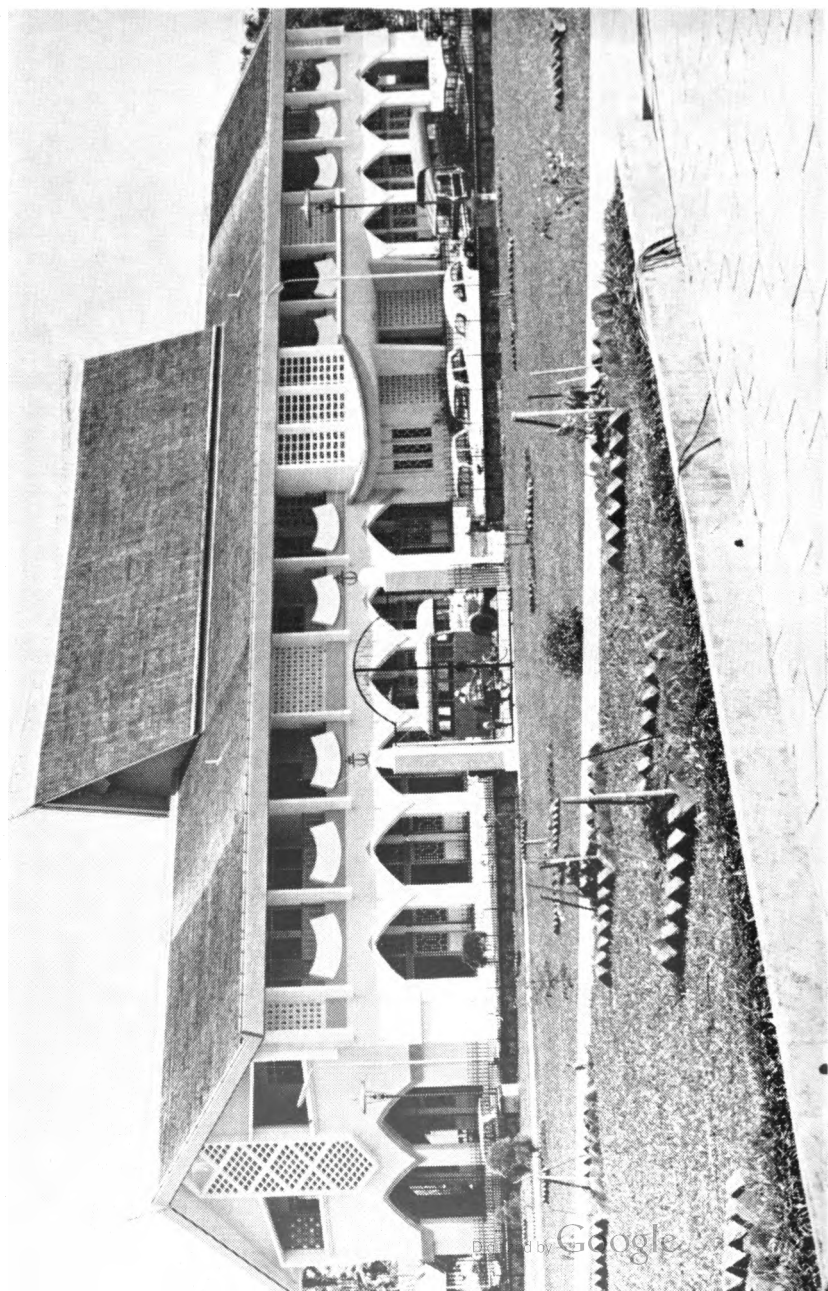
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The Hon. State Secretary, Dato Seri Paduka Pengiran Haji Mohd. Yusof bin Pg. Haji Abdul Rahim, unveiling a plaque in the new Religious Affairs Department building.

*The Religious
Affairs Department's
Madrassah Building.*



During 1966, in the public sector, progress was made in socio-economic development. In the statewide electrification programme, one generating set at Gadong started operation in August and the Gas Turbine Station at Seria was nearly completed. As an interim measure to facilitate import and export shipping condition work was started on the extension of the Brunei Town Wharf. Plans for a new, modern international airport were formulated and a consulting firm for the project was selected. Reports for the provision of treated water supplies for the whole State were under preparation. Survey work commenced on a statewide multi-million dollar road development programme.

The provision of adequate educational facilities contained to have a high priority, and work has started on an expanded programme to construct, equip and staff major schools and colleges. Medical and health programmes were implemented successfully; particularly the Malaria Eradication Project which covered the entire State. Unemployment was negligible and the conditions of labour were satisfactory.

In the private sectors, progress was made in the oil and gas mining industry, particularly due to the development of the S.W. Ampa off-shore oil field. Progress was also made in conducting seismographic work in the on-shore mining leases in the Tutong District. Other private economic activities throughout the State improved both in volume and in number and varieties.

In a large measure this was due to the implementation of public sector projects outlined in the National Development Plan 1962-1966, which stimulated increased activity in construction, commerce, transportation, light manufacturing and service industries.

In the matter of manpower availability steps were taken during the year to alleviate the shortages of skilled and semi-skilled labour.

The State continued to enjoy peace throughout the year and credit therefore should be given to the military and police forces for their excellent performances and the general public for their close co-operation.

The year, therefore, was a year of peace, prosperity and progress.

PART 1

CHAPTER 1

POPULATION

THE Director of Medical Services is, ex-officio, the Registrar of Births and Deaths. The Population Statistics for the State are maintained by the Medical and Health Department Statistics Office, assisted by data furnished by the Immigration Department.

The mid-year population for 1966 was estimated at 127,195.

Based on the proportional percentages derived from the last national census, held in 1960, the breakdown of racial groups is as follows : —

Malay	68,444	=	53.81%
Other Indigenous	21,331	=	16.77%
Chinese	33,058	=	25.99%
Others	4,362	=	3.43%
<hr/>			
	127,195	=	100.00%

The increase in estimated population of 8,743 was associated with an excess of immigration. This can, in part, be connected with the greatly increased tempo of development activity within the State.

Vital statistics influencing the variations in population are shown in the Tables which are given at the end of this Chapter.

It will be seen that there has been very little change in the number of births and deaths registered during 1966 from the figures for the previous years. The crude birth rate has however gone down as has also the crude death rate. Both these changes can be accounted for by an increase of population due to temporary immigration of a largely male and healthy labour force.

The distribution of population by Districts was as follows : —

Brunei District	56,882	=	44.72%
Temburong District	5,991	=	4.71%
Tutong District	16,243	=	12.77%
Belait District	48,079	=	37.80%
	127,195	=	100.00%

An analysis of the increases of population in the last five years reveals the significance of immigration as a factor.

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF POPULATION

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Increase in population	8.2	7.9	7.5	11.9	7.4
Estimated annual total					
Increase due to births					
over deaths	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9
Increase due to immigrants					
over emigrants	4.2	4.0	3.9	8.6	4.5

TABLE I
POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF BRUNEI, 1962-1966

Year	Population	% increased	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Infant Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate
1962	91,186	8.23	3,980	43.65	628	6.89	202	50.75
1963	98,438	7.95	3,521	35.77	655	6.65	194	55.10
1964	105,876	7.55	4,178	39.46	621	5.86	167	39.97
1965	118,452	11.88	4,193	35.40	662	5.59	172	41.02
1966	127,195	7.38	4,089	32.15	657	5.17	173	42.31

TABLE II
VITAL STATISTICS — STATE OF BRUNEI BY DISTRICT FOR 1966

	Brunei	Temburong	Tutong	Belait	Total
Estimated population	56,882	5,991	16,243	48,079	127,195
Percentage based on 1960 census	44.72	4.71	12.77	37.80	100.00
Live Births	2,374	163	535	1,017	4,089
Birth rate	41.74	27.21	32.94	21.15	32.15
Infant deaths	102	13	21	37	173
Infant mortality rate	42.97	79.75	39.25	36.38	42.31
Deaths	377	32	81	167	657
Death rate	6.62	5.34	4.98	3.47	5.17
Deliveries by Government or B.S.P. Co.					
Midwife	1,269	63	282	704	2,318
Hospital deliveries (including B.S.P. Co. Hospital)	512	—	—	451	963

TABLE III

NUMBER OF TOTAL DEATHS IN 1966, STATE OF BRUNEI CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND RACIAL GROUPS

Districts	Malay		Other Ind.		Chinese		Others		Total		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Brunei	181	125	13	20	22	4	9	3	225	152	377
Temburong	14	10	5	3	—	—	—	—	19	13	32
Tutong	26	19	16	13	6	1	—	—	48	33	81
Belait	33	35	7	13	51	20	4	4	95	72	167
Total	254	189	41	49	79	25	13	7	387	270	657

TABLE IV

RETURN OF PERSONS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE STATE OF BRUNEI
FOR THE YEAR 1966

<i>Nationality</i> <i>(In Alphabetical order)</i>	<i>Entering</i>		<i>Leaving</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
American	762	242	701	276
British (Indigenous) ...	3,274	986	2,995	1,061
British (Non-indigenous) ...	1,086	459	885	381
Bruneian	6,689	3,227	6,161	2,803
Burmese	39	15	27	9
Chinese (Aliens)	4,007	1,438	3,383	1,365
Dutch	633	200	626	245
Indian & Pakistanis ...	2,898	345	2,528	272
Japanese	612	21	529	17
Indonesian	31	1	29	2
Malaysian (Chinese) ...	21,323	8,495	19,236	7,784
Malaysian (Dayak) ...	4,033	984	3,124	866
Malaysian (Malaya) ...	11,785	5,620	10,464	5,160
Malaysian (others) ...	1,503	610	1,311	474
Singaporean	1,738	327	1,464	264
Swiss	42	18	70	18
Others	2,441	836	1,510	567
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,896	23,824	55,043	21,564

CHAPTER 2

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Staff and Duties :

THE authorised staff for the year as compared with the actual strength as at 31st December, 1966 is as shown in Table I.

The following changes in Junior staff during the year :—

- (a) Two vacancies remain unfilled at the close of the year. One Senior Labour Inspector and one Clerk Grade "A".
- (b) One Junior staff member was sent to Canada for an Inspectorate course in June and returned on November the same year and was promoted to Labour Inspector grade.
- (c) One Grade "A" Clerk was transferred to this Department from the Municipal Board in January and promoted as Labour Exchange Inspector, and one of the same grade from the District Office on 1st December.

The Duties of the Department :

- (a) To advise Government on all labour matters and to prepare such reports as may be required from time to time;
- (b) to administer the Labour and Workmen's Compensation Ordinance;
- (c) to promote good industrial relations by reconciliation in Labour disputes and strikes;
- (c) to enquire into and adjudicate upon disputes regarding wages or conditions of employment workmen under Workmen's Compensation Ordinance;

- (e) to settle claims for compensation under Workmen's Compensation Ordinance;
- (f) to run an Employment Exchange;
- (g) to collect statistics of wages rates, employment etc.;
- (h) to advise employers and employed persons on labour conditions generally;
- (i) to administer the Trade Unions Ordinance;
- (j) to give help and advice to Trade Unions and employees' Organisation; and
- (k) to prepare Labour Legislation.

2. The Commissioner of Labour is responsible to the Chief Minister (Mentri Besar) for the implementation and supervision of Labour Legislation, ILO Conventions and day-to-day handling of Labour problems, disputes, etc.

The Commissioner of Labour, in addition to his normal duties is also the Registrar of Trade Unions and deals with matters relating to the work of the Department. He also pays routine visits to all Districts in the State and the Oil Company.

Occupation, Wages and Labour Organisation :

During the year there was a slight change in the over-all picture of occupations in the State. Brunei has a wide variation in the type of occupation offered. The population living away from Municipal areas are occupied in cultivating padi, greens and harvesting jungle produce; those who live near the rivers are mostly fishing and cutting wood for sale for their livelihood. Some of them are employed in Government service and some employed by contractors from in and outside the State etc. At the other end is the Oil company in Seria, where employment and in many cases preliminary training are available in many of the skilled, unskilled and artisans trades incidental to an Oil company.

Unemployment is not a serious problem as there are a lot of new sawmills, timber camps, woodworking industries, new roads and building construction projects ahead, where there is a shortage of labour in the State. Not only skilled workers have to be recruited from outside the State, but semi and unskilled immigrant workers too are required especially in cases of menial jobs which are

unacceptable to locals, such as cleaners and loggers etc. As a result employers have to obtain permits to recruit workers from outside the State to do such jobs in accordance with the usual conditions.

During the year, 771 persons registered their names as unemployed. Of this total, 323 were found jobs. Of the remaining 448 unemployed, actually many of them take jobs with private contractors or are themselves working without the knowledge of this department. The greatest difficulty is the reluctance of unemployed workers to accept work offered to them as they are not keen on such jobs. Some of them ask for jobs which they are not competent to do. This department is therefore unable to satisfy their wishes, as shown in Table II and III.

Government Departments too are permitted to recruit immigrant workers to do manual and unpleasant jobs which are repugnant and unacceptable to locals. The recruitment of such workers are subject to the usual conditions. Usually immigrant workers are recruited for technical and skilled jobs.

The rates of pay in Brunei are fairly high compared to those in the neighbouring territories. The average rates of pay for Government labour range from \$6.00 to \$11.00 per day and with other contractors, range from \$7.00 to \$14.00 per day.

Employment :

The total number of workers in employment in the State during the year are 10,126 as compared with 7,664 for the previous year as shown in Table IV.

Workmen's Compensation :

During the year there were 49 cases of awards under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1957, Brunei (Previous year 44 cases, a sum amounting to \$31,920.93 awarded). Of these 2 were fatal, 14 of permanent disablement and 33 minor (temporary disablement) a total of \$44,864.67 awarded as shown in Table V.

Trade Unions :

There are six registered unions in the State, with a total of 2,795 members compared to 2,712 in previous as shown in Table VI.

Legislation :

The main body of the Labour Legislation is contained in the following Enactments :—

- The Labour Enactment, No. 11 of 1954;
- The Labour Enactment (Amendment), 1961;
- The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, No. 5 of 1957;
- The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Enactment, 1964;
- The Trade Unions Enactment, No. 5 of 1961;
- The Trade Disputes Enactment, No. 6 of 1961;

Labour Disputes :

The year was free from serious disputes. Labour disputes are not frequent. Minor wages disagreements occur from time to time but are settled by the Commissioner of Labour.

Table I

STAFF

The authorised staff for the year as compared with the actual strength at the close of the year :—

<i>Description of post</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>	<i>Actual Strength</i>	<i>HQ. Brunei</i>	<i>District Kuala Belait</i>
ADMINISTRATION				
Commissioner of Labour	1	1	1	—
INSPECTORATE				
Senior Labour Inspector	1	—	—	—
Labour Inspector	3	3	2	1
Labour Ex. Inspector	1	1	1	—
CLERICAL ESTB.				
Clerks	6	5	4	1
SUBORDINATE STAFF				
Peons	2	2	1	1
TOTAL	14	12	9	3

TABLE II

PERSONS REGISTERED AS AT UNEMPLOYED (LOCALS)

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Under 21</i>	<i>21 & Over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under 21</i>	<i>21 & Over</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
Brunei Town	81	263	344	1	10	11
Kuala Belait	85	256	341	12	63	75
TOTAL	166	519	685	13	73	86

Table III

REGISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED, VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED

<i>District</i>	<i>Regd. During 1966</i>			<i>Vacancies Notified</i>			<i>Vacancies Filled</i>			<i>Job Out-standings</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Brunei Town	344	11	355	267	2	269	267	3	269	—
Kuala Belait	341	75	416	52	2	54	52	2	54	—
TOTAL	685	86	771	319	4	323	319	4	323	—

M = Male
F = Female

Table IV

NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED BY MAIN SOURCE OF OCCUPATION IN THE STATE, 1966

RACE	Gov't. Pub. Works		BSP CO. (Oil mining)		Rubber		Sawmill Woodworking		Others		Total	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
Malays	...	3667	3467	860	925	60	80	30	264	235	4881	4745
Chinese	...	225	225	543	548	18	21	280	2446	1037	3512	2098
Ibans	...	94	105	74	73	20	15	80	825	150	1093	396
Indians	...	4	4	17	20	—	—	—	234	38	253	62
Indons.	...	10	10	18	20	40	44	—	—	20	68	94
Kadazans	...	40	40	18	41	—	—	10	—	30	68	123
Others	...	12	12	24	4	25	10	40	141	80	251	146
TOTAL	...	4050	3863	1563	1631	163	170	440	3910	1590	10126	7664

Table V

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

No. of Accident	Nature of Employment	NUMBER OF INJURED TOTAL COMPENSATION				Unpaid \$	cts.
		Fatal	Permanent incapacity	Temporary incapacity	Paid \$		
18	Machinshop ...	—	3	5	\$21,947.92	2,915.27	
18	Transport ...	2	4	12	1,726.05	13,926.15	
6	Sawmillings ...	—	2	4	11,178.94	874.33	
17	Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	948.00	5,201.00	
Total 49		—	14	33	8,094.93	\$226,926.75	
GRAND TOTAL —						\$ 44,864.67	

Table VI

TRADE UNIONS

	<i>No. of Members</i>	
1. Kesatuan Pegawai ² Tetap Kerajaan, Brunei	492
2. Kesatuan Buruh Kerajaan, Brunei	679
3. Contract Officers' Association, Brunei	71
4. Kesatuan Buruh Padang Minyak Brunei	1022
5. Brunei Government Medical and Health Employees' Union	271
6. Brunei Shell Employees (Staff) Union	260
Total as at end December, 1966 =		2795
Total as at end December, 1965 =		2712

Miscellaneous :

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited is the largest company in the State of Brunei. Its staff are mainly locals but the company has to recruit some immigrant skilled workers due to shortage of such local workers. Nevertheless the company provides training for locals in order to enable them to replace the immigrant workers when they gained enough experience. The company is managed by a Managing Director and various Heads of Departments. The company employed approximately 1,563 Asian workers at the close of the year composed as follows :—

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Semi-Skilled</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malays	373	308	162	843
Chinese	302	165	76	543
Indians	15	2	—	17
Ibans	40	31	3	74
Kadazans	26	9	2	37
Indonesians	6	11	1	18
Others	8	5	18	31
Total	770	531	262	1,563

Wages and Policy of the Oil Company :

The daily rate of pay of the company's workers reverted to monthly paid during the year and ranged from the minimum of \$145 per month x \$5 to \$180 maximum (formerly at \$0.78 per hour) for unskilled and \$396 per month x \$13 to \$552 maximum for the skilled artisans. Out of the 1,563 workers employed by the company, some 262 only are on minimum rates.

In addition some 370 workers are employed by contractors on behalf of the company within the Oil Field areas. Recruiting and inspection carried out both by the company and the Labour Department to ensure that such legislation is observed.

Features of the company policy include a scheme of allowances for workmen working in remote areas where living accommodation,

amenities etc. are temporary below the standard provided elsewhere and other allowances additional to normal pay are given for such work as diving, standby etc.

Hour of works are $43\frac{1}{2}$ per week; the working week consist of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. Shift workers do, however, work 6 shifts of 8 hours per per week, but these workers are paid appropriate overtime plus a bonus for the afternoon and night shifts.

Overtime pay will be paid for all work performed outside normal working hours. It is paid at the rate of one and a half times the ordinary wages and at double rates on any paid holiday. On retirement the company pays an ex-gratia payment in accordance with its own regulations on the basis of service and final basic rate of pay.

Health and Medical Service, Housing and Education :

The Oil company provided its own medical and health services. They have been opened not only to employees, but also to their immediate dependents. A joint company and Government campaign against Malaria is maintained. Workers are accommodated with houses of a standard that compares favourable with any other employer in the world. The Oil company runs a Technical Trade School at Seria. Clubs and other sport facilities are also provided for the enjoyment of all employees. The company grants a number of scholarships to the Labour and Regional staff.

Safety :

Since 1950 the company has made every effort to improve safety precautions and to reduce its accident rate. A Safety department under experience officers specially trained in safety work is actively engaged in the investigation of accidents and the inspection of plant and operations. A detailed analysis of accident statistics is made in order to determine the chief causes and to progagate mechanical safeguards, protect equipment, training, lectures or disciplinary action.

The Safety department has the full support of management and by tact and enthusiasm has obtained co-operation from general Public School through an independent organisation, the Kuala

Belait District Road Safety Council. This has enabled a considerable improvement in the overall accident frequency rate.

Joint Consultation :

Joint consultative bodies continued to operate in the Oil company; staff is represented by two company's Unions with 1,282 members (1,287 for previous year).

CHAPTER 3

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

THERE has been no change in the system of accounting for public moneys since the last report.

Details of revenue and expenditure for the year and a statement of assets and liabilities are shown in the following tables. Comparative figures for 1964 and 1965 are also shown.

Revenue :

There was an increase of \$1,430,074.00 in the total revenue received as compared with 1965.

The upward trend in the expenditure of nearly all Government Departments continued in 1966.

PART I — PUBLIC FINANCE

TABLE I — REVENUE

	1964 \$	1965 \$	1966 \$
<i>CLASS I</i>			
Duties	4,631,189	5,490,632	6,573,486
Taxes	49,857,271	36,059,024	31,213,157
Licences	308,360	379,643	437,656
<i>CLASS II</i>			
Fees of Courts or Office	75,855	92,709	128,949
<i>CLASS III</i>			
Broadcasting & Information	—	14,168	13,644
Civil Aviation	67,898	66,605	53,577
Customs	132,899	157,124	219,312
Education	29,804	34,609	22,086
Electricity	1,943,136	1,959,872	2,658,608
Language & Literature Bureau	—	8,853	11,817
Marine	97,377	100,490	121,646
Medical & Health	29,531	38,056	50,653
Municipal	312,358	261,293	327,553
Posts	492,263	574,777	799,547

Public Utilities	260,434	297,536	359,715
Public Works	432,023	437,959	423,642
Resettlement	—	29,708	44,404
Telecommunication	723,198	772,832	1,040,155
CLASS IV			
Royalties, Rents Etc.	23,722,614	22,760,099	25,046,492
Interest, Currency Etc.	51,361,166	51,034,400	52,229,118
Land	150,212	110,238	168,243
Miscellaneous	111,315	111,996	297,237
	<u>134,738,903</u>	<u>120,792,623</u>	<u>122,222,697</u>

Expenditure :

4. The total of Charged and Supply expenditure increased by \$11,023,634.00 as compared with the previous year.

TABLE II — CHARGED EXPENDITURE

	1964	1965	1966
	\$	\$	\$
Civil List	1,179,700	1,179,700	931,201
H.E. the High Commissioner	194,296	213,687	395,224
Elections Commission	14,566	44,250	44,500
Pensions, Retiring Allowance and Gratuities	2,110,739	2,615,226	3,147,670
Public Service Commission	54,000	49,500	66,370
State Auditor	24,000	24,459	31,440
Treasury	35,489	58,970	34,748
Supreme Court	6,110	12,967	5,303
	<u>3,618,900</u>	<u>4,198,759</u>	<u>4,656,456</u>

TABLE III — SUPPLY EXPENDITURE

	1964	1965	1966
	\$	\$	\$
Councils of State	223,070	355,938	478,262
Chief Minister and State Secretariat	1,006,716	812,871	1,317,377
Adat Isti'adat	81,185	290,348	122,240
Agriculture	1,050,019	1,111,398	1,381,548
Audit	72,695	72,607	95,873
Broadcasting and Information	1,274,941	1,432,730	1,442,275
Royal Brunei Malay Regiment	8,660,972	9,608,783	19,624,020
Civil Aviation	156,070	566,448	216,904
Customs	569,353	625,312	734,707
Development Secretariat	79,134	84,186	118,170

	1964	1965	1966
	\$	\$	\$
District and Land Offices	1,399,698	1,794,981	2,376,661
Education	8,328,810	10,203,281	13,215,524
Elections	59,151	132,668	98,445
Electrical	1,372,895	2,639,095	3,738,211
Fire Services	325,725	516,431	579,863
Forest	279,868	267,895	309,742
Government Printer	—	—	—
Hal Ehwal Ugama	1,459,133	2,054,098	2,648,286
Immigration and National Registration	239,759	430,124	447,903
Judical	112,062	126,605	149,369
Labour	64,464	68,521	84,296
Land	—	—	187,477
Land Transport	111,264	127,888	166,010
Language and Literature Bureau	—	169,417	270,962
Legal	120,208	123,016	134,397
Marine	739,698	826,911	845,820
Medical and Health	3,912,388	4,354,730	4,929,258
Miscellaneous Services	10,611,000	28,713,709	18,146,161
Municipal	1,451,859	1,629,709	2,032,802
Museum	—	120,592	213,199
Police	3,435,714	3,635,200	4,147,543
Postal Services	498,658	502,647	672,487
Prisons	1,004,211	1,177,889	869,747
Public Service Commission	21,402	38,231	38,751
Public Works	9,028,468	9,907,576	11,976,723
Resettlement	47,805	52,661	57,494
State Pensions	35,780	39,183	55,878
State Stores and Supplies	307,745	294,820	346,839
State Welfare	387,998	298,403	281,530
Survey	838,179	878,715	1,066,748
Telecommunications	1,020,398	1,178,071	2,174,947
Treasury	311,542	316,108	351,284
	<u>60,700,037</u>	<u>87,579,796</u>	<u>98,145,733</u>

TABLE IV — COST OF ADMINISTRATING THE STATE

	1964	1965	1966
	\$	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	19,347,516	21,738,637	27,129,400
Other Charges — Annually Recurrent	28,166,070	46,526,676	43,914,027

Other Charges —			
Special Expenditure	13,186,451	19,314,483	27,102,306
Charged Expenditure	3,618,900	4,198,759	4,656,456
	<u>64,318,937</u>	<u>91,778,555</u>	<u>102,802,189</u>

Annual Surplus :

Revenue for the year exceeded Expenditure by \$19,420,508. A Comparative table showing the surplus for the years 1964 to 1965 is given at Table V.

TABLE V — ANNUAL SURPLUS

	1964	1965	1966
Revenue	\$134,738,903	\$120,792,623	\$122,222,697
Cost of Administaring the State	\$ 64,318,937	\$ 91,778,555	\$102,802,189
	<u>\$ 70,419,966</u>	<u>\$ 29,014,068</u>	<u>\$ 19,420,508</u>

Development Fund :

The sun of \$38,000,000.00 was appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Account during the years. The Development Fund Account for the years is as follows : —

Balance at 1st January, 1966	...	\$ 54,050,750
Appropriation from Consolidated Revenue A/C.	... ..	38,000,000
		<u>92,050,750</u>
Expenditure for 1966	... ..	47,753,975
		<u>\$ 44,296,775</u>

Development Expenditure for the year with comparative figures for 1964 and 1965 is given in Table VI below : —

TABLE VI — DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

	1964	1965	1966
	\$	\$	\$
A. OLD PROGRAMME			
51. Administration	125,931	121,953	106,558
52. Religious Affairs	—	—	—
53. Agriculture	27,521	32,602	—

55.	Civil Aviation	—	—	—
57.	Education	27,512	42,832	118,603
58.	Electrical	—	—	—
60.	Medical and Health	—	—	—
61.	Municipal, Brunei Town	30,325	—	35,228
62.	Municipal, Belait & Seria	26,076	139,272	115,932
64.	District Office, Bangar	—	—	—
66.	Public Works	437,131	258,555	157,518
67.	Water Supplies	1,416,520	781,566	259,107
69.	Service Housing	442,512	709,659	3,598,558
71.	Telecommunications	—	—	—
B. NEW PROGRAMME				
101.	Administration	1,094,080	1,717,316	2,172,039
102.	Religious Affairs	1,257,240	2,680,442	4,469,734
103.	Agriculture	85,969	194,786	279,579
104.	Broadcasting	50,000	415,571	1,450,504
105A.	Development	2,128	90,106	90,295
105B.	Civil Aviation	12,780	102,218	52,163
196.	Education	1,088,230	1,505,615	2,895,225
107.	Electrical	605,912	4,588,961	17,703,683
107A.	Forest	141,506	232,016	47,945
108.	Marine	62,462	357,685	250,034
109.	Medival and Health	434,121	678,114	823,224
110.	Municipal, Brunei	18,531	1,078,862	554,548
111.	Municipal, Belait & Seria	35,831	65,804	541,402
112.	Municipal, Tutong	—	—	—
113A.	District Office, Tutong	412,301	647,061	207,959
114.	Police	483,978	1,088,831	1,867,137
114A.	Prisons	3,338	14,469	290,656
115.	Public Works	3,913,842	4,834,745	6,388,116
115A.	Development	—	—	—
116.	State Stores	—	220,107	796,123
117.	Telecommunications	107,634	84,445	86,138
118.	District Office, Belait	1,212,916	1,224,212	419,055
119.	District Office, Temburong	139,651	191,434	569,155
120.	District Office, Brunei	27,884	145,326	653,614
121.	Land Transport	—	—	—
122.	Survey	—	—	105,923
123.	Kampong Improvement	208,075	109,096	109,086
134.	Contingency Reserve	—	—	—
125.	Welfare Office	—	25,000	200,282
126.	Fire Services	—	7,223	210,401
127.	Customs and Excise	—	—	—
128.	Museum	99,900	398,624	128,440
		<u>14,041,587</u>	<u>24,784,508</u>	<u>47,753,975</u>

Statement of Assets and Liabilities :

A summarised State ment of Assets and Liabilities is as follows:—

ASSETS			
	1964	1965	1966
Cash	\$ 6,074,422	\$ 1,056,325	\$ 1,318,853
INVESTMENTS :			
Sterling Trustee Stocks	\$915,292,945	\$921,494,610	\$863,186,618
Joint Consoliated Fund	\$ 14,871,428	\$ 6,522,857	\$ 5,934,290
Other Investments	\$ 253,000	\$ 253,000	\$ 253,000
	<u>\$936,491,795</u>	<u>\$929,326,792</u>	<u>\$870,692,761</u>
LIABILITIES			
	1964	1965	1966
Consolidated Revenue Account	\$880,983,117	\$854,612,761	\$805,446,502
CONSOLIDATED TRUST ACCOUNT :			
Development Fund	\$ 35,835,258	\$ 54,050,750	\$ 44,296,775
Government Trust Funds	\$ 17,165,080	\$ 16,848,719	\$ 16,039,839
Civil List Reserve Fund	\$ 1,443,757	\$ 1,590,331	\$ 1,590,331
Other Funds	\$ 1,064,583	\$ 2,224,231	\$ 3,319,314
	<u>\$936,491,795</u>	<u>\$929,326,792</u>	<u>\$870,692,761</u>

PART II — DUTIES AND TAXES

Duties — Export Duties :

Export Duties are levied on certain products including rubber, copra, sago, livestock and coconut and palm oils. The total collections of Export Duty amounted to \$44,478.00 in 1966.

Import Duties :

Import Duties are levied on a variety of commodities, the principal of which are intoxicating liquors, tobacco, sugar, petroleum products, textiles and vehicles. The total collections of Import Duty amounted to \$6,515,652.00 in 1966.

Excise Duty :

Excise Duty is levied on locally distilled samsu, which is the only alcoholic beverage manufactured in Brunei. There are three distilleries in the State and Excise Duty collected amounted to \$13,355.00 in 1966.

There was no change in the rates of Duties during the year and income from Duties amounted to approximately 5.4% of the total revenue of the State.

Estate Duty :

Estate Duty is levied under the Stamp Enactment on all estates, the value of which exceeds \$1,000.00. The rates range from 1% on Estates exceeding \$1,000.00 in value but not exceeding \$5,000.00, up to 20% where the value of the Estate exceeds \$10,000.00. 2% to 5% covers the range \$5,000.00 to \$10,000.00, 6% to 10% \$10,000.00 to \$500,000.00 11% to 15% \$500,000.00 to \$2,000,000.00, and 16% to 19% \$2,000,000.00 to \$10,000,000.00. Estate Duties collected in 1966 amounted to \$38,926.00.

Income Tax :

Income Tax is chargeable under the provision of the Income Tax Enactment, 1949 but so far the Enactment is limited to the First Schedule which concerns companies. Company profits are taxed at a flat rate of 30%. This does not apply to Oil Companies which pay Income Tax under special arrangements. The total amount of all Income Tax collected during the year was \$31,159,025.00.

Stamp Duty :

Stamp Duty is charged on a wide range of documents in accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Enactment. Stamp Duty collected in 1966 amounted to \$15,205.00.

Licences :

Fees are charged for Business Registrations and a wide variety of licences are issued for control rather than revenue purposes. The main items covered by licences are Arms and Ammunition,

Distilleries, Fishing, Pawnshops and Money Lenders, Rubber Dealers and Vehicles. Revenue from Licences amounted to \$437,656.00 in 1966.

PART III — AUDIT

The receipt and disbursement of public moneys and stores are subject to the audit of the Auditor General as provided for in the Constitution, which requires his Reports to be submitted to His Highness the Sultan who in turn shall cause them to be laid before the Legislative Council (Constitution, Sec. 67, 68). Further legislation provides for the appointment of a Committee of Public Accounts during each session of the Legislative Council. Its duties include the examination of the public accounts and the Auditors General's Reports. (Legislative Council Standing Orders, 25A).

The Auditor General issued his Report on 1965 on the 15th June 1967.

CHAPTER 4

CURRENCY AND BANKING

Currency :

Brunei State is a member of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malay and British Borneo. Only notes and coins issued by that Board are legal tender in Brunei and the dollar is valued at 2/4d. Sterling. On 31st December 1966, the amount of Currency in circulation was approximately \$133,201,915.84 and the average circulation for the year 1966 was \$125,944,464.17.

In December 1964 the Government of the Federation of Malaysia gave notice of termination of the Currency Agreement and Brunei will issue its own currency in 1967.

The State comes within the Sterling area, and foreign exchange control is exercised. The control is governed by the Foreign Exchange Control Enactment which came into force on 1st January 1957. This Enactment replaced order legislation, but no new restrictions were introduced.

Banking :

Banking is controlled by the Banking Enactment 1956 which came into force on 1st January, 1957. Banking facilities, including Savings Bank business are provided by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Chartered Bank, Malayan Banking Limited, The United Malayan Banking Corporation Limited and The National Bank Limited.

Post Office Savings Bank :

Interest was paid on deposits in the Post Office Bank during 1966 at a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

The figures of deposits in the Savings Bank for the period 31st December, 1951 to 31st December, 1966 are given in the following table : —

<i>Year ending</i>	<i>Number of Depositors</i>	<i>Amount of Deposits</i>
31.12.51	928	\$265,605.00
31.12.52	1162	374,122.00
31.12.53	1399	521,378.00
31.12.54	1665	608,598.00
31.12.55	1872	670,633.00
31.12.56	1961	600,165.00
31.12.57	1982	619,540.00
31.12.58	1967	511,222.00
31.12.59	1994	467,468.00
31.12.60	1984	408,374.00
31.12.61	1940	373,936.00
31.12.62	1907	369,305.00
31.12.63	1864	367,076.00
31.12.64	1837	355,246.00
31.12.65	1817	342,173.00
31.12.66	1818	338,250.00

CHAPTER 5

COMMERCE

TRADE and Commerce trends remained virtually the same over the year under review and commerce remains in the hands of merchants and agency houses of leading firms.

Shipping to the State has always been virtually a 'one-way' business and Brunei has very little to contribute in the way of export cargo. Vessels called at Brunei during the year from Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Bangkok with general cargo, rice, granite and cement.

External Trade :

The value of external trade for the State for 1965 and 1966 was \$313,810,433 and \$382,099,228 respectively, an increase of \$68,288,795.

The figures are made up as follows :—

	1966	1965	1964
Total value of exports	\$225,542,676	\$199,747,812	\$187,383,007
Total value of imports	156,556,552	114,062,621	102,181,131
Favourable trade balance	<u>\$ 68,986,124</u>	<u>\$ 85,685,191</u>	<u>\$ 85,201,876</u>

Exports :

The F.O.B. value of exports for 1966 was approximately \$225,542,676 made up as follows :—

	1966	1965	1964
Crude Oil	\$212,587,408	\$190,585,161	\$175,790,277
Plantation Rubber	888,192	1,178,557	1,729,501
Fuel Wood	—	155	14,472
Jelutong, raw, pressed and refined	135,931	176,240	196,871
Gas, natural	741,466	554,777	539,888
Cow hides	5,500	1,619	—

	1966	1965	1964
Buffalo hides	34,892	30,141	25,100
Crocodile skins	61	397	266
Pepper, black	1,673	8,882	5,028
Pepper, white	18,272	77,871	12,668
Sundries including re-exports	11,129,281	7,134,012	9,068,936
Total :	<u>\$225,542,676</u>	<u>\$199,747,812</u>	<u>\$187,383,007</u>

Imports :

The declared value of imports for 1966 was \$156,556,552 made up as follows :—

	1966	1965	1964
Food	\$ 25,334,727	\$ 20,133,407	\$ 19,057,247
Beverages and Tobacco	5,457,400	4,735,771	4,576,115
Crude materials, inedible except fuel	3,177,236	2,100,943	2,466,363
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,159,993	1,672,637	1,709,979
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	841,952	855,662	679,087
Chemicals and drugs	6,651,985	6,071,850	4,829,345
Manufactured goods, classified chiefly by materials	34,599,816	22,711,857	23,204,540
Machinery and transport equipment	55,021,976	38,914,270	28,267,774
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,488,212	9,329,183	8,172,365
Miscellaneous transactions and commodities not elsewhere specified	10,823,255	7,537,041	9,218,316
Total :	<u>\$156,556,552</u>	<u>\$114,062,621</u>	<u>\$102,181,131</u>

Cargo Tonnage :

The total tonnage of cargo discharged and loaded for the year 1966 was as follows :—

	1966		1965		1964	
	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons
Brunei Town	142,687	41,380	125,053	15,440	96,947	18,859
Kuala Belait	34,226	506	30,201	1,761	39,898	1,763
Total :	<u>176,913</u>	<u>41,886</u>	<u>155,254</u>	<u>17,201</u>	<u>136,845</u>	<u>20,622</u>

Customs Revenue :

The total Customs revenue for 1966 amounted to \$6,579,047.

	1966	1965	1964
Export Duties	\$ 44,119.29	\$ 68,793.79	\$ 87,071.41
Import Duties	6,534,928.02	5,617,002.46	4,544,714.33
Total :	<u>\$6,579,047.31</u>	<u>\$5,685,796.25</u>	<u>\$4,631,785.74</u>

Tariff :

There was no change in Customs Tariff during the year under review.

Excise :

The only alcoholic beverage distilled in the State is samsu, the product of three distilleries. Excise duty is chargeable at \$5.00 per gallon, and duty collected in 1966 amounted to \$13,336.69 as compared with \$13,128.34 in 1965.

Trade Correspondence :

The Controller of Customs & Excise is designated as the British Trade Correspondent for the State. Appropriate action was taken on numerous enquiries received from various firms in other parts of the world.

The Customs Department, under the administration of the Controller, is responsible for the collection of all import and export duties levied in the State.

CHAPTER 6

PRODUCTION

(a) LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

ALL land which has not been specifically alienated is deemed to be State land. Grants of title to land are made by the Sultan in Council and registered in accordance with the principles of the Torrens system. Titles are subject to general conditions, appropriate for the location and soil. In rural areas token rents of one or two dollars per acre per annum are charged, the latter if there is road frontage, and in urban areas the rents are below the economic value. A moderate premium is charged if there are improvements on the land at the time of grant. Subjects of His Highness are usually granted titles in perpetuity and non-subjects for a term of years, often 60 years in rural and 25 years in urban areas. Owing to the number of applications lodged far exceeding the executive capacity available for dealing with them, it was decided in December 1954 not to accept any further applications for land in rural areas after 1954 unless it could be proved that the grant of the land applied for would be to the economic advantage of the State. It was decided in October 1964 that no more rural land grants on pre-1955 land applications would be made until all those remaining can be submitted en bloc. At the end of the year under review action had been completed on some 1318 land applications and a further 314 were still under action in the Lands, Survey, Agricultural and Forestry Offices. About 100 had to be put aside because the lands under application had been put to other uses or could not be identified or the applicants did not give information required.

There has undoubtedly been much speculation in land, many of the applications being made by persons who have no intention of carrying out the development specified in the special conditions. The Agricultural Department have insufficient inspectorate staff

to check that the conditions are fulfilled and little or no attempt has been made to enforce fulfilment of special conditions for agricultural holdings. With the increasing tempo of development land values have risen steeply and persons who have received virtually free titles to land, who have spent neither money nor labour in developing the land and who have been paying a merely token rent for it have been receiving large sums for the land when Government or Companies required the land for development purposes.

An appreciable amount of farming of annual crops, particularly rice, is done by holders of Temporary Occupation Licences. Eight hundred and fifty eight licences were granted for a total of 2954 acres which compares with last year's figures of 849 and 2284 respectively. Temporary Occupation Licences are also granted for the removal of stone, gravel and sand. Income from occupation licence fees, not including royalty for taking stone etc., was \$5,536, as compared with \$3,533 in 1965.

All mortgaging of land to non-citizens, transfers of land to non-citizens and changes of the tenure conditions imposed when land grants are made require the prior approval of His Highness the Sultan in Council. All mortgages registered so far have been to the Banks and so require approval. There were 186 during the year as compared with 150 during 1965. Some 695 transfers were registered of which only 32 were to non-citizens, mostly to persons in Belait District where there are a large number of Resident Permit holders who have received land grants and transfer land among themselves. Approval was given for 50 changes of the conditions under which land was held.

In the past some Government Departments have been occupying land for their various institutions and other purposes without regard to the provisions in the Rules made under the Land Code for the reservation of land for public purposes. Consequently there have been cases of private land being occupied without acquisition and of one Department occupying land which had been allocated to another. To abate the chaos a circular was issued in June, 1965, prescribing a procedure for Heads of Departments to follow if they require land and an energetic attempt was made to get all reserved lands Gazetted.

During the year sites were provided for the following :— 15 educational institutions, 3 police stations or posts, 9 electrical substations, 1 Mosque, 11 community centres, 20 Government Quarters and 23 miscellaneous purposes. Most of the land reserved for Government institutions and public purposes is State land but it proved necessary to reserve 102.7 acres of private land also, at a cost of \$546,642 averaging \$5,328 per acre.

There were no departmental reorganisation during the year, the Brunei and Muara Districts being run by the Lands Department under the Commissioner of Lands and the Lands Offices of the other Districts by the respective District Officers. The Commissioner of Lands made regular visits to the other districts to advise on lands work and confer with the District Officers. There were no important changes in staff.

B. AGRICULTURE

WEATHER

Normal weather conditions prevailed in Brunei throughout the year. There is a fairly even rainfall distribution which is influenced by the South West and North East Monsoons. The inland district of Temburong recorded the highest rainfall. The driest months were February and May with heavier rain falling in April, June, August, October and December. Details of rainfall records (which have been kept since 1932) are shown in Appendix "A".

POLICY

There was no change in the policy of the Department; it continued to encourage the maximum economic production of crops and livestock.

CROP REPORTS

RUBBER (Heavea Brasiliensis Linn) :

Rubber used to be a source of cash for some of the farmers in the upriver villages. When the government opened up bridle paths connecting one village to another, many part-time farmers turned up. This led to the decline of rubber production. Another cause was the higher pay paid by the Government to the labourers on road and building construction whereas they get less by tapping their rubber trees. The production of rubber from small holders was 500.53 tons and from rubber estates 168.08 tons. The total export was 664 tons valued at \$888,342. It was 119.79 tons less than last year's production.

The price of rubber sheet per kati declined slightly at the end of the year from \$0.71 to \$0.59 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RICE (Oryzae Sativa Linn) :

Rice is the staple food of the people in the State. It is planted in patches, either wet and dry padi, in the four districts. Average area cultivated by each farmer is from 2 to 3 acres. The factors limiting the area cultivated for each farmer were the difficulty in cutting logs for dry padi and the deep swampy areas for wet padi.

According to the 1964 census 3,375 families were engaged in padi planting with an average of 2.4 acres for each family.

To increase the area cultivated by each farmer the Government assisted the farmers in the excavation of drainage and irrigation channels. Power tillers were tried to find out their possibilities in peat soil. High yielding wet padi varieties were distributed to the farmers and insecticides were made available to them.

Lowland Rice :

3,668.25 acres were planted in lowland rice and there was a decrease of 113.75 acres as compared with last year. The total yield in wet padi was 903,276 gantangs with an average yield of 246 gantang (1,476 lbs) an acre.

Upland Rice :

2,381.25 acres were planted in this crop with a decrease of 260.75 acres. The yield of the area planted was 349,000 gantangs with a decrease of 70,170 gantangs. The average yield per acre was 146.6 gantangs (879.6 lbs).

One of the causes of the decrease in the yield of upland padi was thought to be the occurrence of rice stem borers (*Sesamia inferens* Walk) and (*Schoenobius incertilis* Walk).

There was light damage caused by rice bugs *Leptocorisa acuta* in a few acres. The occurrence of rice blast, *Piricularia oryzae* increased in many areas causing great damage to the susceptible varieties.

The total importation of clean rice into the State was 8,943 tons valued at \$4,955,513.

The cultivated areas and yield of each district are shown in Appendix "B".

COCONUT (Cocos nucifera) :

Coconut was grown in limited quantity in the backyards to supply the daily needs of the people. Many palms were stunted in their growth and failed to bear nuts. This must be due to

the high iron and aluminium content of most of the soils in the State. 165,940 nuts were imported from the adjoining territories of Sabah and Sarawak valued at \$21,400.00 mainly for food consumption. 425.65 tons of coconut oil valued \$391,161 were imported.

SAGO (*Metroxylon rumphii*) :

Sago palm is a permanent crop in the State grown mostly in peaty swampy lands along the river banks. In the 1964 census there were 1,659 acres planted in this crop and 762 families were dependent on this industry.

This year the people introduced machines for extracting sago flour in Kg. Kuala Balai and in the Tutong district and another machine for grating the sago for the swine raisers. 15,979.5 pikuls of sago flour were produced for local consumption.

PEPPER (*Pepper nigram*) :

Pepper is grown on a small scale by the Chinese gardeners in addition to their vegetable and fruit gardens. This crop required constant care and required much fertiliser and manure. In the 1964 census 56.4 acres were planted by 57 families with an average of one acre for each family. The export of white pepper was 6.59 tons valued at \$18,272, with 0.81 tons of black pepper valued at \$1,673.

Fruits :

Local fruit such as Durian, Rambutan, Pulasan, Mango, etc. mostly failed to bear during the fruiting season. The only available fruit in the rural areas were Pineapples, Bananas, Citrus and Papayas. To supplement the lack of fruit in the State, importation from Hongkong, Japan and Australia increased. A total of 1,191.79 tons of fresh fruit was imported.

Vegetable and other food crops :

Backyard gardening was the only supply source of vegetables and other food crops for the market in the State. These were mostly produced by Chinese gardeners living in valleys or in the villages and alongside main roads. These Chinese gardeners were

quicker in applying the knowledge they learned from the extension workers in the use of insecticides, fungicides, weedicides, and application of fertilisers. Those Chinese engaged in bigger scale vegetable gardening utilised power tillers, water pumps, sprayers and flame throwers to burn the grasses.

The creation of the "tamu" at Brunei and Tutong Town encouraged the Malay farmers to plant more vegetables and other food crops in their farms.

The estimated area under cultivation and production, the import and export of food crops and rubber are shown in Appendix "C".

III ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Ecological factors prevalent in the State were not conducive to livestock farming as done in certain stock-raising countries. The heavy rainfall, high humidity, high temperatures, topography and vegetation were against large-scale stock raising. The high rainfall affected the soil quality and prevented good grasses from growing on pastures. Hence the only way to raise cattle, and to a certain extent, buffaloes was by controlled grazing and stall feeding. These factors provided little inducement for private capital to invest in large scale cattle farming. There is, however, considerable room for expansion and the department is trying to develop further the livestock industry in the State by introducing improved breeds to upgrade the existing scrub type and providing information on Animal Husbandry.

Survey of Livestock :

The following brief descriptions of the various species of livestock stress the part they play in the agricultural economy of the State.

A. Buffaloes :

Amongst buffaloes the swamp buffaloes were commonly seen in the State and they were mostly owned in varying numbers by the Malays who used them in rice cultivation, for meat, and as a source of cash. These animals received very little attention and were allowed to roam about, foraging for themselves on any grass

available. However there were some owners who bestowed good care on these animals and they became tame and controlled. There were over 13,000 buffaloes in the State and most of them, in spite of the poor attention they received, were robust and healthy. Provided there is the will and encouragement, there is no reason why we cannot be self sufficient in buffaloes for production of meat. It is a paradox that buffaloes have to be imported for slaughter.

B. Cattle :

There were only about 1500 heads of cattle owned by farmers and most of them were of the non descript Kelantan type. Lack of suitable grazing coupled with gross inbreeding retarded the development of the cattle industry. The Department has schemes to be implemeted during the current year for the development of the cattle industry.

C. Pigs :

The pigs raisers were exclusively Chinese and the swine population consisted of the local breed, exotic breeds, and the crosses between the two. The local types were the Dyak pigs or the Ulu pig and the Chinese type.

Whilst the Dyak pig is hardy and lean, it is very small in size and not prolific. The Chinese pig is noted for being prolific. The foreign breeds are the Middle Whites, Berkshires and Tamworth. Crossing of these breeds with the local pigs produced quick maturing fatteners for the market. Although the number of pig farms was small, there was an increase in commercial pig production. Scientific feeding with balanced imported feeds had been resorted to, but there were some pig raisers who fed their pigs with kitchen waste and boiled water hyacinth. Most of the pigs for slaughter were imported.

D. Poultry :

Poultry farming is practised by all sections of the population. There was a considerable number of "back yard" rearers and recently large commercial farms both for eggs and table bird production had been established. There are at present more than

30 commercial chicken farms with a total of more than 40,000 birds. A noteworthy feature in the development of the poultry industry was the participation of the rural Malays. Most of them purchased day-old chicks in batches of 100 to 300 and bred them intensively for meat with imported balanced feed. Exotic breeds such as New Hampshires, Nagoya, White Leghorn, Australorps and Austral Whites were popular. For commercial egg production most of the farms used the battery system.

The estimated livestock population at the end of the year and number of animals slaughtered are shown in Appendix "D" and "E".

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS

Agricultural Station, Kilanas :

This station has three functions in the state :—

- (a) Distribution centre for planting materials, barbed-wire, implements, tools, fish fry, fertilisers, poultry, pesticides, weedicides, insecticides and fungicides.
- (b) Agricultural training centre.
- (c) A research centre for certain crops and poultry.

The station maintained a workshop for the repair of power tillers, trucks, tractors, land rovers and mechanical sprayers.

Different types of poultry and species of fresh water fish were maintained for demonstration purposes to students and farmers.

Many varieties of fruits, oil palms, fibre plants were maintained for experiments as well as instructional purposes.

3,566 budgrafted and marcotted fruit seedlings were sold to the public. 50 gantangs of certified wet padi seeds and 43 bags of fertilisers were supplied to the farmers.

Situated at the 10th mile on the Brunei-Tutong road, this station raised poultry, buffaloes and Saanen goats. Most of the poultry used for the production of hatching eggs were old and needed replacement. The electric incubator was not running

satisfactorily and a replacement had been ordered. There were no outbreaks of disease. The livestock were given prophylactic H.S. Vaccination in July.

Coconut Experiment Station, Luahan :

The ninth year of the coconut fertiliser trials did not show any significant results. The majority of the palm trees did not bear nuts and most of their leaves were yellowish in colour. They were stunted in growth.

All the palm trees on one acre were cut down to allow planting high yielding palms from the various kampongs in the state. At the start they were given proper culture with good drainage. The previous palms were stunted in growth, had yellow leaves, and did not bear fruit after 12 years :

Research on dry padi in the station was stopped due to the very low yield per acre, even although excessive fertiliser was applied in the field:

Demonstration and Test Plot, Lumapas :

This station is located in a wet padi area. Its purpose was to demonstrate in the State the improved method of wet padi culture. New implements and high yielding wet padi seeds were tried at the station. When found effective, the farmers could get their seeds and hire the implements from the station.

A portion of the station was devoted for the planting of vegetables for seed. 16 katties of vegetable seeds were distributed free to the members of the Farmers Organisation and the public.

Mainly a station for raising buffaloes, it also had over 40 goats. There were local as well as Indian Murrah Buffaloes. The health of the stock remained fair. H.S. prophylactic vaccination was given to all animals in August.

Demonstration Plot, Labi and Flower Nursery, Kuala Belait :

The main crop of the station was citrus. Its aim was to supply budgrafted and marcotted citrus for Kuala Belait District. Labi is famous in the State for its sweet oranges. 211 budgrafted and marcotted fruit seedlings were sold to the public at minimum prices.

A small flower nursery was put up at mile 2 Seria/Kuala Belait road to supply the public with flowering plants. The nursery was supplied with plants from the flower nursery at Brunei Town and sold 40 plots of flowering and ornamental plants.

Agricultural Station, Birau :

This station has a wide area for crops and livestock expansion. A valley was utilised for a fruit nursery, orchard, oil palm, and fibre crops. The hill sides were planted in coffee and rubber trees. All the commercial crops in the adjoining countries were tried in this station to find the possibility of planting them on a large scale in the State. So far rubber, oil palm and coffee were growing satisfactorily on the station.

The undulating areas of the station were utilised for cattle and sheep pasture. Enough manure was available for the fruit nursery and vegetable seed garden.

Mainly an agricultural centre, this station had some Bali and local Kelantan cattle and about 40 Kelantan sheep. The Bali cattle were in good health but the Kelantan cattle, most of which were old, were in an emaciated condition. Tick infestation was very high. The sheep did not thrive well as the climate was most unsuitable. A decision had been taken to cull the old cattle and sheep. There was one outbreak of reported H.S. resulting in about 10 deaths amongst cattle. All in contact animals were given H.S. prophylactic vaccination.

Rubber Nursery, Berakas :

This nursery was maintained for the supply of budded stumps and clonal stumps to the rubber small holders. The supply was not much because no subsidy was given to them. The second Rubber Development was not implemented this year. Out of the 55,371 clonal seedlings in the nursery only 6,787 seedlings were bought by the small holders. The rubber nursery supplied weedcides, tree killer, insecticides and fungicides to the rubber planters at minimum prices.

Appendix 'F' shows the amount of materials issued to the rubber planters from the Berakas Rubber Nursery.

Flower and Ornamental Plant Nursery, Berakas :

A portion of the Rubber Nursery at Berakas was taken over for a temporary flower and ornamental plant nursery to preserve the existing collections.

The nursery has a collection of 46 different flowering plants, 10 types of orchid and cactus. It sold to the public 124 ornamental and flowering plants and 9 orchids. Various types of fertilisers were tried on the orchids under Brunei conditions.

B. Animal Breeding Farm Jerudong :

This station supported over 150 head of cattle comprising the Red Sindhi, Bali, and local Kelantan breeds. In addition there were nearly 100 goats and Murrah buffaloes. The main functions of this station were :—

- (a) To breed and improve local cattle and goats and distribute better breeding stock to livestock owners.
- (b) To demonstrate the growing of fodder grasses like Guatemala, Guinea, Napier and Stylosanthes.
- (c) To serve as a demonstration centre for farmers to stimulate their interest in the livestock aspect of rural economy.

The health of the stock remained fair. One old Bali bull over 13 years was slaughtered during the year. Regular deticking operations were carried out and the station was one of the few in the Borneo region where cattle roamed about free of ticks and lice. All stock at the station were given H.S. prophylactic vaccination and worm dosing in August.

AGRONOMIC INVESTIGATION

Wet padi research was given priority above any other crop in the Agricultural Station as it is the staple food of the people and also this cereal is planted by farmers annually. The research at present is only confined to agronomic investigations together with fertiliser trials due to the shortage of qualified staff in the department. The following are the analyses or results of the padi Experiments carried out in the Agricultural Stations for 1965-66 season.

Agricultural Station, Kilanas :

1. Varietal Trial
2. Time of Fertiliser Application Trial

1. Experiment : Varietal Trial

As wet padi planting in Brunei is nearly all carried out on the peaty type of soil, the experiment conducted under the Kilanas peat soil was to investigate some varieties for their suitability.

Aim : To investigate some padi varieties suitable for planting in the peaty type of soil.

Treatments :

- (A) Mayang Ebos
- (B) Radin Karau
- (C) Trengganu
- (D) Anak Naga 21
- (E) Elon Elon

Coefficient of Variation : 20.06%.

Critical difference at 5% level : 106.85.

Results : Elon Elon, an introduced variety from the Philippines, gave the highest yield of 453.6 gantangs per acre followed by Radin Karau with 417.6, Trengganu 396, Mayang Ebos 391.2 and Anak Naga 21 348. Sulphate of ammonia was applied at 200 lbs per acre. The fertiliser was applied in two lots at different times. One lot was fertiliser 3 weeks after transplanting while the other lot was at primordial stage. The yield for 1966 in Brunei was 246 gantangs to an acre. All the above five varieties surpass the State Yield although the experiment was insignificant. For any commendable results, this experiment should be repeated.

Experiment : Time of Fertiliser Application Trial:

Aim : To investigate at which stage of plant growth will the fertiliser be best applied and fully utilised.

Treatments :

- (A) 3 weeks after transplanting + booting stage
- (B) 4 weeks after transplanting + booting stage

- (C) 6 weeks after transplanting + booting stage
- (D) 6 weeks after transplanting + booting stage + after heading
- (E) control

Coefficient of variation : 42.69%.

Critical difference at 5% level : 117.02.

Results : The yields per acre for treatments C, E, D, B and A were 222 gantangs, 216 gantangs, 207.6 gantangs, 198 gantangs and 180 gantang respectively. The analysis of results showed that the trial was insignificant. This might be attributed to the fact that on two separate occasions after applying the fertiliser to treatments B and D, there was heavy rain the following night. The fertiliser, applied the day before, dispersed into the nearby plots giving rise to the yield per acre of even the control plots. Such being the case, the experiment could not be taken into account and it should be repeated over an area where it would not be subjected to flooding.

Coconut Experiment Station, Luahan :

- Upland Padi : 1. Varietal Trial.
2. Fertiliser Trial.

Experiment : Varietal Trial.

Aim : To investigation the comparative yields of the five different varieties:

Treatments :

- (O) Mirah Isi
- (Y) Lakatan Piasau
- (Z) Menpueh
- (W) Lakatan Belait
- (X) Asas Bangkala

Coefficient of variation : 37.5%.

Critical difference at 5% level : 43.35.

Results : The analysis of results showed the experiment was insignificant. The yields per acre of (Y), (O), (Z), (W) and (X) were 73.2 gantang, 70 gantangs, 60 gantangs, 50

and cured. Many poultry keepers were able to recognise this disease and used Embazin or Sulphamezathine 16% purchased from local dealers for treatment.

Coryza coupled with ocular infections :

This disease was characterised by discharge from the nostrils, intense irritation of the eyes, photophobia and the development of a yellow, cheesy growth on the eyes. Usually only one eye was affected. This disease attained often a chronic nature resulting in blindness. Infusion of ointments containing broad spectrum antibiotics gave good results.

Infectious laryngo tracheitis :

A few clinical manifestations of this disease were detected. Investigations were conducted.

Avian leucosis complex :

This condition was occasionally encountered particularly among exotic breeds.

Pullorum Disease (acillary White Diarrhoea)

Clinical forms of this disease had been diagnosed in certain farms. However the field rapid testing diagnosis was not possible due to lack of reagents. The problem of pullorum disease will be studied in detail and eradication measures taken during the current year.

Worm Infestation :

Infestation with the species such as *Heterakis*, *Ascaridia* were common. Vermifuges such as phenovis and copane were administered.

F. Disease of Dogs and Cats :

Canine Distemper :

A large number of cases of this disease among dogs and infectious enteritis in cats were encountered. Therapeutic treatment was carried out in early cases. The use of combined distemper and hepatitis vaccine is gaining popularity among dog owners.

gantangs respectively. This was below the State average yield for upland padi of 146.6 gantangs per acre. It was noted that at the time of flowering initiation, there was a long period of drought. This affected the yield tremendously.

Experiment : Fertiliser Trial.

Aim : To investigate the optimum application of the fertiliser

Nitrophoska under the clay loam type of soil in Luahan.

Variety Used : Karang Kijang.

Fertiliser : Nitrophoska Yellow (15 : 15 : 6 : 4).

Treatments :

- (A) 5 lbs per plot or 200 lbs per acre.
- (B) 7.5 lbs per plot or 300 lbs per acre.
- (C) 10 lbs per plot or 400 lbs per acre.
- (D) Control.

Plot size : 33' x 11' or 1/120 acre.

Coefficient of variation : 32.29%.

Critical difference at 5% level : 41.4.

Results : The analysis of results showed that both treatments of B and C are significant at 5% level. Although the computed yields per acre are comparatively low for upland padi, this was primarily due to the drought which lasted for about three weeks at the time of inflorescence initiation.

Padi Experiment, Kampong Tanjong Belayang :

Aim : To investigate the possibility of using Temburong River as a source of water supply for irrigation purposes.

Variety : Engkatek.

Treatments :

- (A) Temburong River water + Nitrophoska.
- (B) Temburong River water.
- (C) Drain water + Nitrophoska.
- (D) Drain water.

Plot size : 11' x 33' or 1/120 acre.

Coefficient of variation : 13.64%.

Critical difference @ 5% level : 111.29.

One Alcon 2" water pump was installed near the bank of the Temburong river. The water was pumped to the padi fields some 5 chains away using 2" pipes.

Results : From the analysis of results, both treatments A & C exceed B & D respectively at 1% level hence it is highly significant. The computed yields/acre in gantang of A, C, B and D respectively are 622.8, 562.8, 435.6 and 382.8.

Agricultural Station, Kilanas :

Experiment : Varietal Trial (lowland).

Aim : To investigate varieties adaptable to the local climatic conditions and soil type and at the same time to find out the extent of resistance to pests and diseases, particularly Rice Blast (*Pyricularia cryzae*), Paddy Borer (*Schoenobius incertilus*) and Rice Stem Borer (*Chilo suppressalis*).

Plan Layout :

A 3 x 3 latin square with each plot measuring 33' x 33' or 1/40 acre giving a total number of 9 plots or 9,801 sq. ft. in area. Guard rows were planted along the border and also between the plots.

Treatments/Varieties :

Anak Naga 21	...	...	...	...	...	A
Raminad Strain 3	...	...	...	...	...	B
Siam 29	...	...	...	...	...	C

Fertiliser :

Nitrophoska Yellow (15 : 15 : 6 : 4) was applied at 250 lbs/acre for the above treatments. It was applied in two lots. One lot of 150 lbs at 3 weeks after transplanting and the remaining amount at primordial stage.

Agricultural Station, Luahan :

Experiment : Varietal Trial (Upland).

Aim : Similar to the Varietal Trial set out in Kilanas Station.

Treaments/Varieties :

Karang Kijang	...	...	...	A
Mempuch	...	...	...	B
Asas Bangkala	...	...	...	C
Lakatan Belait	...	...	...	D

Plant Layout :

A 4 x 4 latin square with each plot measuring 33ft. x 11ft. or 1/120 acre giving a total number of 16 plots or 5,808 sq.ft. in area. Guard rows were planted along the border as well as between the plots. Planting distance between rows was 14 ins.

Fertiliser :

Nitroposka will be applied at 250 lbs./acre. It will be applied in 2 lots — one lot of 150 lbs. at 3 weeks after sowing and the remaining 100 lbs. at primordial stage.

EXTENSION WORK

The Agricultural Extension branch of the department performed various types of extension work. There were field staff assigned to the improvement of rubber, fresh water fish culture, plant pests and disease control, livestock, agricultural village course, agricultural training centre, excavation and maintenance of irrigation and drainage system.

Kilanas Farmers Training Centre :

The training of farmers on a two-month course has been carried out for the past five years. It had trained 131 farmers from the four districts of the State. The trainees were given the same pay as the labourers, only they were given lectures by selected staff of the department. There was insufficient number of farmers to

fill the requirements for every training course throughout the year. Each trainee who had completed the course this year was given free implements, planting materials, and two months pay while starting his projects in the Kampong.

To evaluate the results of agricultural training in the station, staff were sent to inspect their accomplishments.

Agricultural Village Course :

In the early part of the year pamphlets, leaflets and posters were prepared as aids for the Agricultural course. Five staff were selected to lecture during the five days course to the members and non-members of the Farmers Organisation in each kampong. The subjects taught to the farmers were poultry, plant propagation, fresh water fish culture, plant pests and disease control, goat raising, rice, banana, vegetable and rubber culture. Pamphlets of all the subjects taught were given free to the farmers. Besides giving lectures to the farmers the staff visited the farms and gave advice on how to improve them. At the end of every course twenty to thirty farmers were brought to the agricultural station at Kilanas where demonstrations were conducted. There were thirty-two Farmers Organisations registered in 1966 and twenty five of them were given the agricultural course. Altogether 574 farmers visited the station.

Rubber :

The rubber extension workers were responsible for the implementation of the Rubber Development Scheme in the state. The government had approved \$3,000,000 for the second Rubber Development Scheme but it was not started this year. Small holders who planted clonal seedlings and budded stumps without any subsidy were supplied with fertiliser, weedicides, tree-killer, insecticides and fungicides at minimum prices. This year 34 acres were planted by 17 holders.

Rice :

Extension workers on rice encouraged the farmers to plant wet padi and discouraged them from shifting cultivation. High yield wet padi seeds were distributed to the farmers from the Agricultural Station. This year fifteen power tillers were tried out in suitable areas for wet padi planting in the four districts.

Fruits :

Field staff supplied rambutan, citrus, mangoes and durian seedlings to the farmers to encourage them to have an orchard. When the seedlings were ready for budgrafting, the government budders assigned to every mukim helped and taught them. Every Government budder maintained high yielding budwood nurseries.

Vegetables :

Vegetable gardening was one of the projects which all the Field staff encouraged the farmers in planting more vegetables. A farmer could easily apply for government land to plant vegetables under the lease system. He could hire a power tiller, ask for free seeds and insecticides from the Agriculture Department. These new vegetable gardeners were guided by the extension worker.

The market gardeners were assisted by the extension workers in securing insecticides and fungicides at minimum prices.

Plant Pest and Disease Control :

One staff member was assigned to distribute insecticides and fungicides to the extension workers. He also assisted them in the layout of poison bait for wild pigs and supervised the control of destructive pests such as *Setora nitens*, army worms, locust, etc. The extension workers have given free 154 gallons of Dieldrex, 326 lbs. D.D.T. Agrocide, Zinc Phosphide, Gammexane and Metaldehyde (small bait) to the farmers.

Fresh-water Fish Ponds :

The encouragement and supply of fresh water fish fry were still undertaken by the Agricultural Department. The subject of fresh-water fish culture was included in the Agricultural Village Course of the department.

Excavation and Maintenance of Drainage and Irrigation System :

Wet padi in the State was grown in swampy peaty soil which was highly acidic and produced a low yield per acre. To improve the texture and reduce the harmful chemicals in the soil, drainage and irrigation canals were necessary to make possible the use of mechanical cultivation and application of fertilisers. The govern-

ment assisted the farmers in improving their wet padi land which had good sources of irrigation and the possibility of drainage. One thousand seven hundred chains of drainage and irrigation canals were excavated in eleven kampongs in the three districts of the state at a total expenditure of \$21,763.00.

Appendix "J" shows records of the projects accomplished and total cost of each project.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

A. General :

Brunei, like her neighbours Sarawak and Sabah, was fortunate in that most of the epizootics like Rinderpest, foot and mouth Disease and Swine Fever were not encountered here. Panzootic diseases such as Rabies and Psittacosis which are of zoonotic importance were also unheard of. However the State being dependant on imported meat, both tinned and on hoof, and with the rise of international export trade in animals, there is a constant danger that some of the animal scourges may gain entry into the state unless strict regulations were enforced in the control of the import of animals.

B. Disease of Cattle :

One clinically suspected Haemorrhagic Septicaemia outbreak was reported amongst the Department's cattle at Birau Station resulting in the death of a few animals. Preventive vaccination had been carried out amongst the healthy beasts. No epidemics or endemics were reported amongst cattle kept by farmers. However there was gross emaciation due to poor management and bad husbandry practices like in-breeding. Worm infestation was prevalent and over 600 cattle were dewormed during the year. As usual in the humid tropics, ectoparasitic affections such as tick and lice infestations were present and appropriate control measures were undertaken and medicines supplied.

C. Diseases of Buffaloes :

Although poultry farming had gained rapid popularity in Brunei recently, the buffalo was the "number one" animal in the State where the vocation was predominantly agriculture. There were

over 13,000 buffaloes in the State and no serious disease were detected. Helminth infections were present but were treated appropriately. Most of the casualties were results of traffic accidents due to the owners not keeping the buffaloes fenced in.

D. Diseases of Goats

The total goat population in the State was just over 700 and no epidemics occurred. Few cases of skin diseases and worm infections were suitably treated.

E. Diseases of Poultry :

As stated elsewhere, commercial poultry farming, both for eggs and table birds had gained popularity. Consequently there are now over 30 commercial poultry farms in the state totalling nearly 40,000 birds. Poultry diseases, being flock diseases and with the recent increase importations of chicks to stock the farms, there had been many outbreaks of diseases. Ranikhet Disease is still the "main-killer" and there had been several outbreaks. But for the systematic prophylactic vaccinations, "F" strain vaccinations for the day-old chicks and the normal vaccine for chicks over six weeks carried out by the Department, the disease would have taken a much heavier toll.

During the year under review 12,480 chicks were vaccinated with "F" strain and 144,515 birds were vaccinated with the normal vaccine.

Fowl Pox :

The incidence of this disease was low. There were only some isolated outbreaks. Most of the farmers demanded free vaccination against this disease and 28,547 birds were vaccinated during the year.

Coccidiosis :

Many outbreaks of the disease were seen, particularly in farms where sanitary conditions were poor. Remedial measures were advised and appropriate coccidostats like Embazin and Sulphamezathine 16% were issued and the outbreaks were successfully controlled

Infectious canine hepatitis :

Several cases of canine virus hepatitis were met with and an early case was treated with Tetracycline compounds.

Filariasis :

This condition was encountered in many domestic dogs and guard dogs of the Bolkiah Camp. Treatment with intravenous injections of caparsolate sodium gave very good results.

Other conditions in Dogs and Cats :

Common ailments like demodectic and Sarcoptic mange, eczema, ringworm, worm infestation and wounds were encountered and appropriate treatments given.

*C. Disease of pigs :**Pneumonia :*

Pneumonia due to migratory larvae of *Strongylus* sp. and of various bacterial origin was prevalent particularly amongst piglets. Parenteral administration of Sulpha drugs coupled with worm dosing cured most of the cases.

Piglet diarrhoea :

Piglet diarrhoea due to low haemoglobin content was common on many farms. Intramuscular injections of iron gave spectacular results. The pig owners were advised to dose all new born pigs with iron compound within three days after birth as a prophylactic measure.

Pig paratyphoid :

Few clinical cases encountered at certain farms responded very well to broad spectrum antibiotics.

N.B. For a comprehensive detail of curative and prophylactic treatments carried out throughout the State please see Appendices A and B.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Mulaut Pilot Wet Padi Scheme :

The government maintained the scheme, clearing drainage and irrigation canals, directing water to the blocks and securing the implements needed. This year only 11 acres in Block 1, 4 acres in Block III, 12 acres in Block V and 6 acres in Block VI were planted in wet padi. Block II and IV were not planted for five years and the area is returning to second growth forest. The soils in these improved because of the good drainage and it is suitable for vegetable planting. Many farmers left their land idle due to the difficulty of removing the stumps and not enough water to irrigate their padi field.

Rambai Pilot Scheme :

An area of 450 acres was selected for planting wet padi by utilising Tutong River for a source of irrigation and Panchong River as natural drainage. It has a wide area for expansion, covering approximately seven thousand acres in a valley along the Tutong River. An irrigation pump was installed at Kampong Rambai at the middle of the year. The 450 acres were sub-divided into two acres each lot by the Survey Department ready for distribution to the farmers in the area.

Agricultural School, Jalan Muara :

The construction of the Agricultural School was started at the end of the year half a mile from the Muara Road on a 360 acres site. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the capital in Brunei/Muara District.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW

The State Agricultural Show was held in the temporary buildings of S.M.J.A. at S.O.A.S. field ground on 11th November, 1966. It was sponsored by the Agriculture Department. On display were agricultural products, plant pest and diseases collections, flowering plants, implements and livestock. Demonstrations on plant propagations, home industries, food preservation, castration, preparation of Jelutong, rubber and sago flour were conducted.

A few companies, departments and schools exhibited their goods, products, articles, books etc. to the public. Those people living near the show brought their produce while those from the remote villages had their exhibits taken by the staff of the Agriculture Department.

After the judging of the exhibits, the State Agricultural Show was officially opened to the public by the Chief Minister. During the distribution of prizes for the best exhibits, a cash prize of \$300 was given by the Assistant Minister of Agriculture to the most active Farmers Organisation in the State.

ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Agriculture carries out agriculture, drainage and Irrigation, Rural Extension work, Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Development Schemes in the State. The State Agricultural Officer is the head of the Department. The staff is made up of the following :—

(i) Agricultural Officer	one (vacant)
(ii) Soil Scientist	one (vacant)
(iii) Plant Pathologist	one (vacant)
(iv) Research Officer	one (vacant)
(v) Agronomists	one (vacant)
(vi) Drainage and Irrigation Officer	one (vacant)
(vii) Rubber Development Officer	one (vacant)
(viii) Veterinary Officer	one
(ix) Assistant Agricultural Officer	four
(x) Senior Technical Supervisor ...	one
(xi) Senior Agricultural Assistant ...	(seven)
(xii) Senior Technical Assistant ...	one (vacant)
(xiii) Agricultural Assistant	one
(xiv) Veterinary Assistant	one
(xv) Laboratory Assistant	two (vacant)
(xvi) Junior Agricultural Assistant	fourteen (four vacant)
(xvii) Rubber Inspectors	ten (one vacant)
(xviii) Livestock Inspectors	eight (six vacant)

(xix)	Agricultural Field Inspector ...	eight (ten vacant)
(xx)	Drainage & Irrigation Inspector	four (vacant)
(xxi)	Plant Inspector	two (vacant)
(xxii)	Mechanic Special Grade, Grade I and II	three eight
(xxiii)	Drivers Grade I and II ...	one (vacant)
(xxiv)	Administrative Assistant ...	one
(xxv)	Clerk Grade "B" Superscale I	seven
(xxvi)	Clerk Grade "A" and "B" ...	one (vacant)
(xxvii)	Stenographer	one (vacant)
(xxviii)	Translator	three
(xxix)	Peon	

APPENDIX "A"

RAINFALL IN INCHES OF THE VARIOUS STATIONS IN BRUNEI, 1966

<i>Month</i>	<i>K. Belait</i>	<i>Birau</i>	<i>Kilanas</i>	<i>Brunei</i>	<i>Tembu- rong</i>	<i>Tutong</i>
January	7.08	9.94	3.39	8.79	5.86	6.62
February	3.19	6.55	2.61	3.31	3.96	2.28
March	9.21	10.85	13.83	10.97	6.30	14.59
April	10.34	10.93	7.50	11.01	12.96	6.67
May	2.35	4.04	10.73	5.90	10.42	3.19
June	15.19	12.37	8.69	11.42	12.59	10.75
July	7.51	8.68	9.72	10.62	14.79	8.64
August	18.04	11.07	13.39	12.43	11.06	18.88
September	9.27	12.62	14.23	10.07	6.82	9.63
October	14.47	13.30	10.69	11.57	22.03	12.25
November	8.28	8.30	6.86	13.41	9.36	8.81
December	17.61	14.80	17.43	14.85	18.97	13.31
Total :	122.54	117.45	119.07	124.35	135.12	115.62
Average :	10.21	9.79	9.92	10.36	11.26	9.64

ANNUAL TOTAL RAINFALL IN INCHES AT ITS RAINFALL STATIONS,
BRUNEI, 1960-1966

<i>Station</i>	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Kuala Belait	106.50	84.55	131.83	138.82	101.72	168.43	122.54
Birau	97.12	84.35	101.81	114.33	97.43	114.62	117.45
Tutong	121.43	67.79	118.48	106.78	105.05	110.77	115.62
Brunei Town	123.62	112.72	134.98	107.78	101.23	133.22	124.35
Kilanas	114.51	92.18	155.93	124.60	93.32	120.10	119.07
Temburong	165.30	132.33	141.91	162.28	147.34	163.53	135.12

APPENDIX "B"

THE AVERAGE YIELD IN GANTANGS OF WET AND DRY PADI IN THE STATE OF BRUNEI 1965-1966 AS COMPARED WITH
PADI IN THE SEASON 1964-1965

District	Wet			Dry			Total	
	Acre	Gantang	Acre	Gantang	Acre	Gantang	Acre	Gantang
Brunei/Muara	1,017.25	291,169	438.75	80,032	1,456.00	371,201
Tutong	1,282.00	377,281	789.50	146,543	2,071.50	523,824
Kuala Belait	970.00	180,150	468.00	49,380	1,438.00	229,530
Temburong	399.00	54,676	685.00	73,045	1,084.00	127,721
Total	3,668.25	903,276	2,381.25	349,000	6,049.50	1,252,276
1964-1965	3,782	845,530	2,642.00	419,170	6,424.00	1,264,700
	-113.75	+ 57,746	-260.75	70,170	-374.50	12,424		

PRODUCTION

APPENDIX "C"

ESTIMATED AREA UNDER CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION OF FOOD
CROP AND RUBBER, 1965-1966

<i>Crops</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Production</i>
Rice (Padi)	6,049.5 acres	3,354.3 tons
Sago	1,659.0 "	15,979.5 pikuis
Coconut	803.0 "	433,620 nuts
Rubber	27,422.0 "	669.61 tons
Pepper	56.4 "	7.40 tons

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF FOOD CROPS AND RUBBER IN BRUNEI
1965-1866

IMPORT

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Rice (clean rice)	8,943.00 tons	\$4,955,513.00
Coconut	165,940.00 nuts	21,400.00
Coconut Oil	425.65 tons	391,161.00
Fresh fruits	1,191.79 tons	835,005.00
Dried fruits	160.16 tons	181,072.00
Fresh vegetables	1,327.83 tons	794,148.00
Roots and tubers	105.30 tons	22,586.00
Preserved vegetables	366.83 tons	470,104.00

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Rubber	664.00 tons	\$888,342.00
White pepper	6.59 tons	18,272.00
Black pepper ... ..	.81 tons	1,673.00

APPENDIX "D"

MATERIALS SUPPLIED TO THE RUBBER PLANTERS, 1966

District	Tree Killer 2-4-5 T	Insecticides and Fungicides	Weed Killer Dorpon and Agrapon	Clonal Stumps
Brunei/Muara	21 gantangs	38 lbs	202 lbs	—
Temburong	1 gantang	—	—	3,050
Tutong	13 gantangs	—	—	—
Kuala Belait	—	27 lbs	—	—
Total	35 gantangs	65 lbs	202 lbs	6,787

PRODUCTION

APPENDIX "E"

EXCAVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION
SYSTEM, 1966

<i>District</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Total Chains</i>	<i>Cost Per Chains</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>
<i>Brunei and Muara</i>				
Kg. Lumapas	Drainage	33	\$12.00	\$ 396.00
Kg. Wasan	"	26	\$18.00	468.00
Kg. Lumapas	"	30	\$16.00	480.00
Kg. Lumapas	"	21	\$12.00	252.00
Kg. Sengkuring	"	60	\$ 7.00	420.00
Kg. Sengkuring	"	85	\$12.00	1,020.00
Kg. Lumapas	"	30	\$12.00	360.00
Kg. Bunut & Kg. Kilanas	"	135	\$14.00	1,890.00
Kg. Lumapas	"	52	\$14.00	728.00
Kg. Mulaut	"	30	\$12.00	360.00
Kg. Mulaut	"	40	\$15.00	600.00
Kg. Tg. Nangka	"	83	\$12.00	996.00
Kg. Jangsak	"	45	\$10.00	450.00
Kg. Bunut	"	80	\$ 9.00	720.00
Kg. Bunut	"	70	\$14.00	980.00
Kg. Salambigar	"	75	\$10.00	750.00
Kg. Salambigar	"	115	\$13.00	1,495.00
Kg. Salambigar	"	44	\$ 9.00	396.00
Kg. Salambigar	"	41	\$ 8.00	328.00
Kg. Lumapas	"	10	\$16.00	160.00
Kg. Lumapas	"	10	\$ 9.00	90.00
Kg. Lumapas	"	40	\$18.00	760.00
Kg. Lumapas	"	15	\$23.00	345.00
Kg. Tg. Nangka	"	80	\$ 9.00	720.00
Kg. Mulaut	Irrigation	60	\$18.00	1,080.00
Kg. Jangsak	"	75	\$ 9.00	675.00
Kg. Bunut	"	74	\$12.00	888.00
Kg. Lumapas	"	10	\$14.00	140.00
<i>Tutong District</i>				
Kg. Kiudang	Drainage	91	\$16.00	1,456.00
Kg. Sinaut	"	80	\$16.00	1,280.00
<i>Temburong District</i>				
Kg. Bokok	"	60	\$18.00	1,080.00
				<hr/>
				1,700
				\$21,763.00

APPENDIX "F"

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO BRUNEI IN 1966

<i>Buffalo</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Poultry</i>	<i>Duck</i>	<i>Goosling</i>
1,253	79	110	5,261	297,248	32,865	440

NUMBER OF FOWLS INOCULATED AND VACCINATED IN 1966

<i>District</i>	<i>Inoculated Ranikhet</i>	<i>Vaccinated Fowls Pox</i>	<i>F. Strain</i>
Brunei/Muara	43,442	16,987	12,480
Kuala Belait	32,950	11,560	—
Tutong	10,026	—	—
Temburong	1,625	—	—
TOTAL	88,043	28,547	12,480

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN THE STATE OF BRUNEI, 1966

<i>District</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Brunei/Muara	10,234	748	175	1,035
Kuala Belait	139	289	222	2,135
Tutong	3,606	732	252	2,744
Temburong	242	63	51	291
TOTAL	14,221	1,832	700	6,205

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DOMESTIC BIRDS IN THE STATE, 1966

<i>District</i>	<i>Fowls</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Geese</i>
Brunei/Muara	138,937	10,240	280
Kuala Belait	141,077	17,279	306
Tutong	49,655	561	58
Temburong	6,649	212	78
TOTAL	336,318	28,292	722

(c) FOREST DEPARTMENT

THE FORESTS

THE total area of Brunei is 2,226 square miles of which approximately three quarters is still covered by primary forests. This is a fortunate position for the State to be in as it provides a natural resource, continually increasing in value, which will be available when the oil resources become exhausted.

The latest available classification of the forests is as follows :—

Existing Forest Reserves	818 sq. miles	37%	} Total primary forest 76%
Proposed Forest Reserves	351 sq. miles	16%	
State Land Forests	509 sq. miles	23%	
Secondary Forest	450 sq. miles	20%	
Cultivated and Settled Land	98 sq. miles	4%	

Of the total of 1,678 acres primary forest stated above about 150 square miles is either already worked or too poorly stocked to be worth working while a further approximately 700 square miles remain inaccessible in the interior.

Of the approximately 828 square miles of primary inland forest available for exploitation at present about 235 square miles of State Land Forest and 26 square miles of Forest Reserves are under licence.

The general policy is to restrict the issue of all new licences to State Land Forest with the dual object of working off the commercial timber before the land is required for other projects and to preserve the permanent forest estate until such time as there are sufficient trained staff available to ensure their being worked under proper management:

The 351 square miles which it is proposed to constitute as Forest Reserves comprise peat swamp, the majority of which is situated in the Belait District. The deep surface accumulation of peat, normally around twenty feet deep renders this land unsuitable for any other purposes than Forestry. Unlike the peat swamp forests of the neighbouring territories of Sabah and Sarawak, Ramin (*GONYSTYLUS* spp.) is only plentiful in comparatively few areas. The main species, which generally occurs in almost pure stands, is Seringawan (*SHOREA ALBIDA*). This species, resembling swamp merantis as timber, is characterized by defec-

tive heart which, in the bigger girth trees develops into "pipe" which, in the very big trees can amount to 75% or more of the apparent volume of the bole. Experience in Sarawak has given rise to considerable doubts as to the ability of these two species to regenerate themselves naturally. This is especially so with Ramin. Since artificial regeneration is indicated in both cases an attempt is being made to introduce quick growing exotic species for growing in these areas. The trials are too recent to form any opinion on the results.

The forests of Brunei are evergreen, generally described as tropical rain forests. These may be classified depending on the soil conditions. Along the sandy beaches will be found belts of Sempilau (*CASURINA EQUESITIFOLIA*) and, at the mouths of rivers, especially in Brunei Bay, are the Mangrove forests which, although they have lost their former importance for the supply of tannin and fuel which have been replaced by synthetics and oil fuel, have found a new value for the supply of piling posts and there is considerable interest in bakau chips for use in manufacturing particle board. They are also valuable for charcoal burning.

The demand for charcoal is increasing but, owing to the limited supplies available, careful control must be exercised in order not to jeopardize the continued supply of posts for piling.

Another species of Sempilau (*CASURINA SUMATRANA*) is found in podsol soils inland. Apart from control of erosion these Casurinas are of little significance. Fresh water swamp forests are found immediately inland beyond tidal inundation. These are the extensive peat swamps dominated by Seringawan (*SHOREA ALBIDA*). In the sandy hills is a "Kerangas" type forest where a few species of Dipterocarps may be found as well as scattered stands of Tolong (*AGATHIS ALBA*). This species is the most valuable commercially but has already been largely worked out except for the Badas Forest Reserve and proposed extension covering 140 acres where this species is being preserved. On the low deep or sandy clay ridges can be found some of the best Dipterocarp forests. Above 2,000 feet elevation occur the

hill forests also containing good Dipterocarp forests while above these, at over 4,000 feet are small areas of montane forests with a dense but generally shorter and badly formed stand:

The distribution of this simple classification is as follows :—

TYPE	AREA IN SQ. MILES
Littoral Forests	
Casurina belts	Coastal fringe only
Mangrove forests	43
Other coastal forests	5
Inland Forests	
Peat Swamp forests	
(i) with Seringawan	208
(ii) without Seringawan	172
Kerangas forests	14
Lowland Dipterocarp forests	1,216
Montane forests	20
TOTAL	1,678

In addition to the primary forests there are 450 square miles of secondary forest and scrub land. These are areas where the highly destructive practice of shifting cultivation has occurred. These lands are mainly inaccessible areas and in the centres of population. Such portions of these areas which are found unsuitable for other purposes by the proposed land use survey would be eminently suitable for reafforestation projects. Produce from man-made forests of quick growing exotics with their ancillary industries could become of great economic value to the State with its small population and rather infertile soil: This subject is dealt with in greater detail under "Silviculture."

Forest Policy :

The Forest Policy for the state as approved by the State Council in 1951 is as follows :

The forests, properly managed, are an asset of continually increasing value and the greatest importance is attached to their maintenance, not only as a source of revenue but on account of

the many other benefits that accrue from the possession of them. To ensure realization of these benefits, the Forest Policy detailed below has been approved by Government :

- (1) To protect by reservation and to develop forests where their retention is essential for the conservation of soil and water resources necessary for agriculture and to ensure that every district is, as far as possible, permanently self-supporting in respect of timber and other forest produce.
- (2) To develop the forests to provide forest produce for domestic use, for agricultural and industrial development.
- (3) To manage the forests to obtain the best financial return and the re-investment of an adequate percentage of this return in works of development in so far as such management is consistent with the primary aims of reservation.
- (4) To recruit the forest field staff from the people of the state and train them in the proper management of the forests.
- (5) To educate the people of the State to a proper appreciation of the importance of forests in the economy of the country, with particular emphasis on the destructive consequences of shifting cultivation.

FOREST RESERVATION

Details of all legally constituted Forest Reserves are contained in Appendix A.

(1) *Kampong Reserves :*

As development progresses especially in the more heavily populated areas of the State, more and more land is being alienated with resultant clearing of the forests. It is considered important that areas of forest should be preserved in order to supply the domestic timber requirements of the Kampong dwellers. This is in accordance with paragraph (1) of the declared Forest Policy. In the newly drafted revision of the Forest Enactment and Rules provision has been made for the legal constitution of

such forests as Kampong Reserves. In the meantime one such area of 1,026 acres adjoining the Anduki Forest Reserve (which is constituted as a commercial reserve so that timber can only be removed under a Permit) has been proposed for reservation for the Forest Department under the Land Act. When the necessary legislation is available it will be reconstituted as a Kampong Reserve. Other areas are under consideration.

(2) *Badas Forest Reserve (extension) :*

As stated in the Annual Report for 1962, it is intended to extend this small Reserve of 65 acres to 140 acres. The purpose of this Reserve and its extension is to preserve the seriously depleted supplies of Tolong (AGATHIS ALBA). This is the most concentrated stand of this species in the State, it being normally found in scattered patches frequently on small hills among the swamps. The boundary of the extension has already been cut and it is now virtually reserved but still awaits completion of the boundary survey by the Survey Department in order to issue the Gazette notification.

(3) *Peat Swamp Forests :*

As stated in the Annual Report for 1965, steps are being taken to implement the proposal contained in the Forestry Development Plan, 1955-1964, to constitute approximately 351 square miles of peat swamp forests as Forest Reserves. These areas lie mainly in the Belait District and partly in Tutong District in the lower reaches of the Rivers giving their names to these two Districts. There is still a great deal of evaluation work to be carried out before notification can be published but, in the meantime, they are being regarded as Forest Reserves more especially the Ramin (GONYSTYLUS BANCANUS) bearing areas, as regards the policy of restricting the issue of new permits in Forest Reserves.

(4) *Excisions from Forest Reserves :*

With the construction of the Sungai Liang to Bukit Puan road as a section of the Labi trunk road and the overhead power cables of the electrification scheme which of necessity must pass through the Forest Reserves and which require their own reserva-

tions, it will be necessary to excise portions of the Forest Reserves. Both the new road and the power cables pass through the Andulau Forest Reserve but approximately along the same alignment. The final surveys of the required reservations are not yet complete but the areas will be of little significance when considered in relation to the total acreage of 30,960 forming the Andulau Forest Reserve. The effect on the Anduki Forest Reserve of 2,264 acres will be of very considerable import. This reserve is a long narrow strip never more than a mile wide and as little as half a mile. The three hundred feet wide clearing with removal of tall trees up to four hundred feet, passes longitudinally through the reserve dividing it into two.

The excisions that will be required in the Labi Hills and Ladan Hills Forest Reserves will be of less significance even than those in the Andulau Forest Reserve.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FORESTS

(1) *Working Plans :*

(a) *Mangrove Working Circle :*

The Working Plan 1958-1967 for the Mangrove forests of Labu and Selirong Forest Reserves has been closely adhered to. During 1967 the areas must be re-examined and a revised Working Plan prepared. Some adjustments to the Working Circles will be necessary now that the main demand on these forests is for piling poles and charcoal instead of for firewood, mainly for export, as it was when the original plans was drafted.

With the large amount of new building going on in the towns which create a heavy demand for bakau piling posts, the Mangrove resources must be carefully conserved. There is increasing pressure on these forests owing to the very recently aroused interest in mangrove chips for rayon fibre and charcoal, for export but this pressure must be resisted as long as the limited supplies are required domestically.

(b) *Andulau Forest Reserve :*

The Working Plan for the Andulau Forest Reserve expired at the end of 1964 but has not yet been revised. Owing to the slow rate of extraction there is at present no danger of

the maximum permissible annual coupe being exceeded and no new contractors are being admitted to the reserve so there is no real urgency for its revision at present. This can be undertaken when more trained staff are available. It is also inadvisable to spend too much money on this Reserve until the results of the proposed Land Use survey are available. It may well be that this survey may determined a more profitable use for portions of this Reserve.

(2) *Control of Exploitation :*

On 1st January 1966 new special conditions were attached to all timber licences and permits. Included in these conditions are the following which ensure the complete and systematic working of the areas worked :

- (a) All felling to be confined to blocks.
- (b) Prescription of obligatory species.
- (c) Definition of a marketable tree and log.
- (d) Limitation of stump heights.

The insistence on complete and systematic working will oblige all hill forest licencees to invest in at least one tractor. Several have already done so and they are now finding that working in this manner, thus obtaining a higher production both per day and per acre and for every mile of road constructed and maintained, is proving profitable besides keeping their sawmills running with ensuing financial advantage.

(3) *Land Use Policy :*

Negotiations regarding the proposed land use survey continued and have been brought close to finalization. The results of this survey will have considerable influence on future forest policy.

(a) *Forest Reserves :*

The following table shows the acreage being worked under Permits in the various Forest Reserves at the commence-

ment of the year, the areas cancelled and new areas issued during the year.

Forest Reserves	As on 1/1/66	Cancelled During 1966	Issued During 1966	As on 31/12/66
Timber Permits				
Peradayan F.R.	1,177	---	---	1,177
Labu F.R.	640	---	---	1,177
Ladan Hills F.R.	8,792	---	---	4,682
Labi Hills F.R.	4,682	---	---	4,682
Andulau F.R.	1,819	344	326	1,801
Total	17,110	896	326	16,540
Firewood, Poles etc.				
Labu F.R.	3,457	—	286	3,743
Selirong F.R.	1,564	210	614	1,968
Total	5,021	210	900	5,711

Round log production from the inland Forest Reserves during the year was as follows.

Forest Reserve	Class (in tons of 50 cu.ft.)					Total
	1 A Heavy Hardwoods	1 B Kapoor Bukit	1 C Ramin	1 D Tolong	1 E Others	
Peradayan F.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labu F.R.	—	—	786.7	—	375.6	1,162.3
Ladan Hills F.R.	92.7	82.6	—	—	1,160.4	1,335.7
Labi Hills F.R.	—	—	—	—	1,273.4	1,273.4
Andulau F.R.	1,126.6	1,017.9	31.5	19.4	6,243.3	3,438.7
TOTAL	1,219.3	1,100.5	812.2	19.4	9,052.7	12,210.1

(b) *State Land Forests :*

The following table shows the acreage being worked under licence in each District at the commencement of the year, the areas cancelled and new licences issued.

District	As on 1/1/66	Acreage under Licences		
		Cancelled During 1966	Issued	As on 31/12/66
<i>Timber Licences :</i>				
Temburong	20,835	—	2,244	23,079
Brunei	1,460	1,460	—	—
Tutong	55,976	—	—	55,976
Belait	72,766	2,264	640	71,142
Total	151,037	3,724	2,884	150,197

Firewood, Poles, etc. :

Temburong	2,035	2,035	—	—
Brunei	—	—	50	50
Tutong	971	—	89	1,060
Total	3,006	2,035	139	1,110

Round log production from the inland State land forests during the year was as follows.

<i>District</i>	<i>1 A Heavy Hardwoods</i>	<i>1 B Kapor Bukit</i>	<i>1 C Ramin</i>	<i>1 D Tolong</i>	<i>1 E Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Temburong ...	227.3	303.9	—	—	1,274.3	1,805.5
Brunei ...	—	73.8	—	—	187.9	261.7
Tutong ...	82.5	121.6	12.5	—	4,508.4	4,725.0
Belait ...	682.6	430.6	1.4	53.4	14,152.0	15,320.0
TOTAL ...	992.4	929.9	13.9	53.4	20,122.6	22,112.2

DEMARCATIION AND MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARIES

Apart from 97 chains of Compartment boundaries in Selirong Forest Reserve which were cut to demarcate Permit areas where natural boundaries did not exist, no cutting or maintenance of boundaries was carried out during the year.

Communications :

(a) *Roads :*

There has been no significant change in road communications during the year. Work on the Sungai Liang to Bukit Puan section of the Labi trunk road continues and the bridge over the Belait River at Bukit Puan is now completed but there remains a long stretch of unfinished road between this bridge and the finished portion from Sungai Liang. When weather conditions permit, the unfinished road is used by timber lorries but during periods of heavy rain, it has to be closed to traffic. The completion of this road will open forest areas in Labi Hills Forest Reserve as well as in the adjacent State land for exploitation.

(b) *Rivers :*

A proposal has been included in the estimates for 1967 for the clearing of obstructions in the upper reaches of the Tutong River. During periods of high water this river would be suitable for rafting logs except for the very numerous trees which have fallen into the river as a result of erosion of the banks and now obstruct the channel.

The lower reaches of the river, as far up as Kampong Ramhai, were cleared in 1959. Since then obstruction has again occurred but the river remains navigable to rafts during very high water. The more serious obstructions occur above this point and it has been proposed to clear the whole river as far up as Kampong Belabu. This matter is serious because only "floaters" logs can be extracted. Unless the "sinkers" are taken at the same time it will mean that eventually there will be insufficient floaters to buoy the sinkers. It is estimated that the clearing of the river could increase forest royalty in the Tutong District by \$100,000.00 a year besides being of value to the kampong people along the river in improving their communications by boat which is their traditional means of transportation and the most economical.

Protection :

A total of \$5226.10 was collected in compounding fees and compensation during the year. The following table lists the sections of the Forest Enactment or the Rules under which offences were committed and the amounts collected.

Belait District	Compounding Fee	Compensation
Forest Enactment, Section 19 (6)	\$ 55.00	\$ 150.00
Forest Rule 8 (3)	400.00	1,323.85
Forest Rule 11 (1)	255.00	382.00
Forest Rule 20 (1)	50.00	—
Forest Rule 22 (2)	25.00	—
Tutong District		
Forest Enactment, Section 27 (1)	50.00	—
Forest Rule 4 (1) (a)	100.00	699.75
Forest Rule 8 (3)	45.00	—
Forest Rule 22 (2)	10.00	—
Brunei District		
Forest Enactment, Section 19 (d)	345.00	1,145.50
Forest Rule 7 (1)	35.00	—
Forest Rule 20	50.00	—
Forest Rule 22 (2)	20.00	—
Temburong District		
Forest Rule 20	75.00	—
Forest Rule 22 (2)	10.00	—
Total	\$1,525.00	\$3,701.10

Buildings :**(1) Completed :**

The following newly completed departmental buildings became available for occupation during the year.

(a) Sungai Liang :

- 2 Units Class G quarters.
- 6 Units garracks.
- Covered stand for Land Rover.

These are now all occupied by staff working in the Sungai Liang Nursery and management of the Andulau Forest Reserve.

(b) Lamunin :

- 2 Units Class G quarters.
- 5 Units barracks.

The class G quarters are now occupied by Forest Staff but the barracks are temporarily occupied by the Police until such time as the new Police Station is completed.

(c) *Bukit Puan :*

2 Units Class G quarters.

These are now occupied by Forest Staff.

(2) *Proposed :*

(a) *Brunei :*

4 Units Class G quarters.

1 Boat house and engine shed.

1 Garage for Land Rover.

A suitable site has been made available to the Survey Department for a boat house and quarters. It is now proposed that the plan of the boat house be enlarged to accommodate the Police and Forest Department as well. Budget approval has been sought for this and also for the construction of four units of Class G quarters in the empty land adjoining this site.

(b) *Checking Station, Brunei :*

In the annual report for 1965 it was mentioned that a new site will have to be found for the Checking Station when the present leased building is given up as the Forest Department moves into the proposed new Government Office block. A proposal has been submitted that the Checking Station be built in mid river off Jalan Residency alongside the Customs and Fire Station. This site is ideal for its main function of checking forest produce entering Brunei from the Mangrove Forests in Brunei Bay. Approval for this site has not yet been obtained.

(c) *Bangar, Temburong District :*

A request was made to the District Officer last year to include one unit of Class G quarters in his building programme. This house is not yet available. In the meantime it has been found necessary to station another Forest Guard to the district who occupies his own quarters in Kampong Bukok.

(d) *Office of Conservator of Forests :*

(e) *District Forest Office, Brunei District :*

These two officers are at present housed in a rented building but will move into more adequate space when the proposed new block of Government Offices is built.

SILVICULTURE

(1) *Natural Regeneration :*

Since, with the exception of 356 acres in Labu Forest Reserve, no blocks in permit areas were completed during 1965, no silvicultural treatment was carried out in felled areas during the year. Treatment in Labu Forest Reserve cannot yet be carried out owing to shortage of staff in Temburong District.

(2) *Artificial Regeneration :*

The species trials programme has been revised and greatly accelerated during the year. Since its inception in 1960 trials have been restricted to three species of exotic pines and one species of ARAUCARIA. All planting was done at Sungai Liang so that only four species were being tried and all these under the same ecological conditions. During the year both the species and the planting sites have been diversified.

(a) *Acquisition of Seed :*

One of the limiting factors in establishing species trials is the difficulty in obtaining seed supplies.

During the year the following seed has been obtained :—

TIMBER TREES

<i>Species</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1. TECTONA GRANDIS	India *	1,000 gms.
2. PODOCARPUS GRACILLOR	Tanganyika	2 lbs.
3. ACROCARPUS FRAXINFOLIUS	India	200 gms.
4. PINUS ELLIOTII	Queensland, Australia	1 lb.
5. PINUS TAEDA	Queensland, Australia	1 lb.
6. PINUS MASSONIANA	Hong Kong	1½ lb.
7. ACACIA MELANOXYLON	India *	2½ lb.
8. ARAUCARIA HUNSTENII	New Guinea	2,000 gms.

9. EUCALYPTUS DEGLUPTA	New Guinea	1 oz.
10. GMELINA ARBOREA	India *	1 lb.
11. MAESOPSIS EMINII	Uganda	8 ozs.
12. TAXODIUM MUCRONATUM	India *	1 lb.
14. EUCALYPTUS CAMALDULENSIS	India *	150 gms.
14. JUNIPERUS BERMUDIANA	India *	20 gms.

The following seed has been ordered but not net received.

<i>Species</i>	
	Jamaica
1. CEDRELA ODORATA	Sarawak
2. OCTOMELES SUMATRANA	British Honduras
3. PINUS CARIBAEA	Burma
4. PINUS KHASIA	Burma
5. PINUS MERKUSII	Brazil
6. SCHIZOLOBIUM EXCELSUM	Tanzania
7. PODOCARPUS GRACILIOR	India
8. ALBIZZIA PROCERA	Philippines
9. ENDOSPERMUM PELATATUM	Nigeria
10. TERMINALIA SUPERBA	India
11. SAMALIA MALABARICA	Queensland, Australia
12. ARAUCARIA CUNNINGHAMII	New South Wales, Australia
13. EUCALYPTUS MICROCORYS	New South Wales, Australia
14. EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA	India *
15. EUCALYPTUS TRIANTHA	New South Wales, Australia
16. EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS	India *
17. EUCALYPTUS RESINIFERA	India *
18. EUCALYPTUS MACULATA	India *
19. EUCALYPTUS SALINGA	India *
20. EUCALYPTUS PANICULATA	India *
21. PINUS CONTORTA	New Zealand
88. SWIETENIA MACROPHYLLA	Singapore and Indonesia

NOTE : With the exception of the seed from India marked with an asterisk, all seed was ordered from the Forest Departments of the countries named.

Of the fourteen species planted only two have failed to germinate. These were TECTONA GRANDIS and PODOCARPUS GRACILIOR. Both these species have a very tough seed coat and failure may have been due to insufficient pre-treatment. More seed will be obtained and further trials carried out.

(b) *Ornamental Trees :*

Having no Parks and Gardens division the growing of ornamental trees is rather outside the province of the Forest Department but, with all the expansion of the towns and the erection

of new buildings, it was considered worth while to raise some ornamental trees and introduce new varieties which would eventually provide seed for future propagation. The seed was imported from a seed merchant in India.

The following tubed seedlings were distributed free to the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment, the Director of Public Works, District Offices, Schools and occupants of Government Quarters etc. In order to clear the Nursery a large balance was handed over to the Agricultural Department for further distribution.

	Distributed	Balance in Nursery
CASSIA FISTULA	203	—
CASSIA NODOSA	175	10
CASSIA SIMAEA	144	—
ACACIA AURICULAEFORMIS	1,817	125
JACARANDA MIMOSAEFOLIA	4,370	—
PITHECOLOBIUM SAMAN	221	21
PELTOPHORUM FERRUGINEUM	557	33
ADANATHERA	70	115
POINCIANA REGIA	—	140
LAGERSTROMIA FLOS REGINA	—	28
CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM	—	6
DACRYDIUM BECCARII	—	6
CASURINA SUMATRANA	113	60
PINUS CARIBAEA	108	37

The CASURINA and CALOPHYLLUM are wild seedlings collected locally and tubed:

(c) *Trial Plantings :*

(i) *Sungai Liang :*

In order to use the accumulated stocks of PINUS CARIBAEA and since no other planting sites were available further planting was done in Block F as follows :—

14,581	Seedlings PINUS CARIBAEA	Spacing 6 x 6
1,390	Seedlings EUCALYPTUS DEGLUPTA	Spacing 8 x 8
481	Seedlings ACACIA MELANOXYLON	Spacing 8 x 8

The last species had become well established when it was very rapidly destroyed by unidentified caterpillars.

New planting sites obtained and applied for are :—

(ii) *Pasir Puteh, Bukit Beruang, Tutong District :*

An area of one acre was reserved and planted and an extension of 5.9 acres has been applied for. This is an area of deep white silica sand with a very deep water table (19 feet) supporting very sparse natural vegetation where species can be tried under probably the worst conditions existing in the State. Fertilizer trials will also be carried out in this area.

The following species have been planted and are well established in spite of the conditions.

		<i>Planting Distance</i>
1,210	Seedlings PINUS CARIBAEA	6 x 6
63	Seedlings ARAUCARIA HUNSTINEII	6 x 6
117	Seedlings ACROCARPUS FRAXINFOLIUS	6 x 6
411	Seedlings EUCALYPTUS DEGLUPTA	6 x 6
629	Seedlings AGATHIS ALBA	6 x 6
220	Seedlings ACACIA AURICULAEFORMIS	6 x 6*
120	Seedlings CASSIA SIMAEA	6 x 6*

*The last two species have been interplanted with a portion of the AGATHIS ALBA to provide early shade. The remainder of the AGATHIS ALBA will be left without shade except that which was provided for the seedlings when first planted.

A fungal attack on the leaves and stems of the AGATHIS was soon eradicated by spraying with "Perenox".

A rain gauge has been set up at Pasir Puteh and daily recordings maintained.

(iii) *Anduki Forest Reserve Compartment 19 :*

The northern portion of this compartment had already been worked commercially and the relics poisoned when a fire destroyed all the natural regeneration (KAPOR PAYA being the main species). With the elimination of seed trees the area can only be regenerated artificially. Planting has been done on the northern edge where the soil is sub-recent beach sand. Further south it changes to deep peat. Species planted were :—

		<i>Planting Distance</i>
132	Seedlings PINUS CARIBAEA	Planting Distance 6 x 6
132	Seedlings AGATHIS ALBA	Planting Distance 6 x 6

It was not expected that conditions would be suitable for these species and this has been borne out.

Further trials will be made with more suitable species when seed becomes available.

(iv) *Trial Planting by "Taungya" System :*

In order to undertake trial plantings under all soil conditions in different parts of the State considerable numbers of the staff would have to be deployed to the remoted areas. This would require an increase in staff and would be very expensive in travelling and night allowance etc. To overcome these difficulties, and because of other advantages, it is proposed to adopt the "taungya" system for trial plantings. Farmers will be paid for planting seedlings when working their shifting cultivation and receive payment for the following two years for cleaning. Payment will be for each tree plantd and each tree surviving after the first and second years respectively.

The advantages of this system will be :—

- (1) Reduction in the cost of trial plantings.
- (2) Increased earnings for the farmers participating.
- (3) Gradual elimination of the destructive practice of shifting cultivation.
- (4) Education of the public in the advantages and technique of "tree farming".

When eventually a reafforestation scheme has been decided upon, it is hoped that, as a result of (4) above, the public will keen to participate by establishing "Tree Farms" as small holdings or cooperatives. The sale of their crop to whatever wood-using industries are established in conjunction with the reafforestation programme will augment their incomes and there will be a change to permanent cultivation of the better soils for agricultural purposes and thus the eventual elimination of shifting cultivation.

The cooperation of the District Officers in establishing this scheme has been sought and some have responded enthusiastically, and called meetings of the Penghulus where the proposed scheme was explained. When more details are worked out the proposal will be submitted to the Government and, if approved, the necessary funds will be applied for.

(d) *Nursery Stock :*

The stock of timber trees in the Nursery at the close of the year was as follows :—

PINUS CARIBAEA	37 seedlings
PINUS MASSONIANA	11,500 „
PINUS ELLIOTII	3,660 „
PINUS TAEDA	2,100 „
ACACIA MELANOXYLON	900 „
TAXODIUM MUCRONATUM	3,750 „
EUCALYPTUS DEGLUPTA	17 „
EUCALYPTUS CAMALDULENSIS	155 „
MAESOPSIS EMINII	29 „
GMELINA ARBOREA	58 „
JUNIPERUS BERMUDIANA	14 „

(3) *Exports of Seed :*

The following locally produced seed was exported during the year.

(a) *On sale to :*

(i) Forest Research Officer, Nigeria.

1½ lbs. AGATHIS ALBA

(ii) Forest Research Officer, Sarawak.

4 ozs. AGATHIS ALBA

(b) An exchange of seed with an Indian Seed Merchant was arranged whereby 80 gms. of ACACIA AURICULAEFORMIS seed was sent in exchange for 20 gms. of each of the following seeds :—

ACACIA MELANOXYLON
GMELINA ARBOREA
TAXODIUM MUCRONATUM
JUNIPERUS BERMUDIANA

(4) *Visitors to the Nursery and Plantations :*

The following distinguished visitors inspected the Nursery and trial plantings during the year.

1st February (a) Dr. J. A. R. Anderson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sarawak.

(b) Dr. Chew Wee Leck, Botanical Gardens,
Singapore.

21st November Professor Tsueno Kishima, Wood Research
Institute, Kyoto, Japan.

(5) *X'mas Trees :*

To meet the public demand and to discourage illicit cutting of Casurinas on the beaches, the Forest Department arranged to supply cut trees of CASURINA SUMATRANA as X'mas Trees. A total of 77 trees were supplied realising \$327.50. Prices varied according to the height of the tree.

(6) *Arboretum Forest Reserve :*

In order to stimulate public interest in Forestry, paths were cut in the Arboretum Forest Reserve and name boards erected alongside 575 timber trees. Permission will be given to anyone applying to visit the Reserve and walk round familiarizing themselves with the timber trees of the State. Some members of the public as well as an organized party of students have visited it and found it an interesting way of spending an afternoon.

A future development will be to convert a part of the Checking Station into a small information room where leaf, fruit, bark and timber specimens will be on display and descriptive literature be available for further study.

A dam has been built across a small stream which has its source in the Reserve and a reservoir 60 x 80 feet and 7 feet deep with boarded sides has been constructed. This was built for the dual purpose of a reserve supply of water in case of fire in the plantations and as an amenity to attract visitors. Unfortunately, in view of the fact that the water is not Chlorinated, the Health Department advise against its use as a swimming pool. During dry periods when fires are most likely, this will be the only water supply of any appreciable volume in the Sungai Liang area. It has been inspected by the Controller of Fire Services who is considering installing a hydrant to facilitate drawing the water at the roadside in case of an emergency. Budget approval is being sought for the purchase of a departmenta fire pump and small dual

purpose trailer which can be used in conjunction with the Land Rover for transporting either water or equipment including tubed seedlings.

(7) *Jungle Reserve :*

In his book "Ecological Studies in the Mixed Dipterocarp Forests of Brunei State", Dr. P. S. Ashton recommended preserving Compartments 7 and 8 of Andulau Forest Reserve for comparison of original unfelled forest with that which has received silvicultural treatment and for other forestry and ecological studies as well as for educational and amenity values. He particularly recommended these two Compartments as being representative of the whole Reserve which contains species of great rarity elsewhere. The Government has now approved that these two Compartments comprising approximately 775 acres, be made into a Jungle Reserve prohibiting all felling or working of forest produce:

PRODUCTION

(1) *Timber Production :*

A total of 1,720,302 cu. ft. (1,789,423) in round wood equivalent of logs were produced during the year. Production of poles amounted to 43,311 pieces (34,396). Firewood produced totalled 107,957 piculs (80,576) and Charcoal 11,711 piculs (10,269). Production of Jelutong amounted to 1,544 piculs (1,652) valued at \$162,787.10 (\$221,956.47).

Production of logs had been expected to exceed that of the previous year but frequent rain in the latter part of the year rendered logging roads impassable to trucks nor was the rainfall generally heavy enough to create sufficiently high rises in the rivers to bring down the rafts.

Figures for outturn of major and minor forest produce are given in Appendix "B".

(2) *Sawmills :*

With a few exceptions, sawmills in the State must be regarded as being very inefficient. A reference to Appendix C will show that, even allowing for the fact that there are only two sawmills

with four benches, the majority being of one or two benches, the production of sawn timber is very far below the potential of the mills. As a result of this, sawn timber has to be imported to supply the domestic needs of the State.

Because of this unsatisfactory situation arrangements were made for Mr. J. A. McVeigh, F.A.O. Sawmill expert in Kuching, Sarawak, to visit the State and advise the sawmills on the modernization of their mills. The results of this visit were extremely encouraging and not less than ten sawmillers expressed their intention to convert to modern band mills. Their one reservation was the continued availability of Mr. McVeigh's services to assist them during the preliminary "teething troubles" that must be expected. Although at the time this seemed assured, later Mr. McVeigh was transferred from this region and so the sawmillers are now reluctant to invest so much in sophisticated machinery which they may not be able to maintain. Another factor was the closure, after only a few months operation, of the only mill in the State equipped with this type of machinery. The closure was due solely to the failure of the log supply but nevertheless it has discouraged others from investing in this expensive equipment. However the sawmillers have realized the advantages of band saws over circular saws and, during the year, the number of band saws in use increased from four to eight. These are mainly the primitive type where the timber has to be man-handled over the bench with no mechanical aid. When these benches are used as break-downs it is a very laborious operation requiring a great deal of skill. One mill has a modification to this type using a hand operated log carriage. As experience is gained in these primitive types it can be expected that there will be a gradual change to modern band mills with mechanical log carriages. This is a slower but, under the circumstances, a safer way to achieve modernization of the mills.

The total number of sawmills remained unchanged at 25. One sawmill licence in Temburong District (Sheikh Naikman) was cancelled on the closing of the timber area but a new licence was issued in Belait District. This forms part of a large modern timber processing plant producing mouldings, door and window frames and low cost pre-fabricated houses. The plant was to

have been equipped with drying kilns and for vacuum-pressure impregnation and sawdust was to be processed into charcoal briquettes. The site was an extension to an old small wood-working and furniture making shop.

The sawmill was planned to be equipped in two stages. The equipment of the first stage comprised change to :—

One 48 inch Bandmill with $87\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. electric motor.

One 42 inch Bandmill with 34 h.p. electric motor.

One 42 inch Roller Bandmill with 23 h.p. electric motor.

Cross-cut saw with 30 h.p. electric motor.

The second stage was intended to duplicate the above equipment with the addition of a 42 inch table Bandmill and two sets of 18 inch Ripsaws.

The sawmill intended to import the major portion of their log requirements but arrangements fell through and they became dependent on local supplies which proved expensive and inadequate with the result that the sawmill closed down within six months and before the second stage was ever started and before any of the processing machinery had been installed.

(3) *Grading of Sawn Timber :*

The possibility of a big increase in sawn production creates the possibility of an exportable surplus. Under present legislation the export of all timber, whether sawn or in the round, is strictly restricted. It is also important that, when export of sawn timber commences on any appreciable scale, there must be control over the quality shipped to the high grade markets. Provision is being made for this development in the revised draft of the Forest Enactment and Rules. Budget approval has been sought for the inclusion of a Timber Officer and three Graders in the Permanent Establishment. There is no intention to fill these posts at present but it is important that the provision be made in order that the officers may be recruited and trained as soon as the necessity arises.

The intention is that the Timber Officer will train private graders for the larger sawmills and the small departmental staff will be available to the small sawmills whose production will not warrant retaining a private grader and for check grading.

A summary of the sawmills and their production is given in Appendix "C".

(4) *Price Trends :*

Sawn timber prices generally rose from 3 to 5% above last year's prices. The following are the average prices quoted by the principal timber merchants.

Price per ton of 50 cubic feet in \$

<i>Specification (Sizes in inches)</i>	<i>HARDWOODS No. 1 LOCAL QUALITY</i>						
	HEAVY		MEDIUM		LIGHT		
	<i>Mer- bau</i>	<i>S.Batu(a) Resak (b)</i>	<i>Ka- por Bukit</i>	<i>Ka- por Paya</i>	<i>Keru- ing</i>	<i>Mer- anti</i>	<i>Serin- gawan</i>
Berotice $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2	300	375 359(a)	234	234	194	200	200
Scantling 2x4—4x4	300	306(b)	220	190	178	173	174
Boards Under 1x4—8	—	365	220	200	180	170	170
Boards Under 1x9—12	300	353	220	180	180	180	170
Boards Over 1x4—8	—	370	225	234	180	180	170
Boards Over 1x9—12	—	387	225	225	233	186	170
Baulks	—	100	80	80	—	—	—

(5) *Other Timber Industries :*

Celcure Timber Treatment :

The Celcure treatment plant continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year. The proprietor has now installed a drying kiln which enables him to increase production.

(6) *Charcoal — Measurement for Royalty :*

As from 1st July a new system of assessing royalty on charcoal was introduced. Formerly the bags of charcoal were weighed when brought for sale but there was no means of knowing if all the bags produced were actually checked. Over a period of nearly one year checks were made when the kilns were emptied

and the production of charcoal and semi charcoal weighed. This gave the average production for each burn for each kiln. Under the new system the kilns are checked regularly and it is noted when each kiln is emptied and refilled. Royalty is then charged on the average production for this kiln. As a result there was a 70% increase in royalty during the second half of the year.

(7) *Timber Exports :*

Although the export of Rengas (*MELANORRHOEA* spp.) and Pulai (*ALSTONIA* spp.) can be approved, both being species unsuitable for local conversion, neither of these species was exported during the year. Total log exports amounted to 70 tons (345) of Tolong (*AGATHIS ALBA*), all to Japan.

Sawn timber exports totalled 1,207 tons (1,485) of which 631 tons (1,104) was Ramin (*GONYSTYLUS BANCANUS*). Destinations were United Kingdom 351 tons (241) Australia 155 tons (788) and Germany 125 tons. The other main species exported was Seringawan (*SHOREA ALBIDA*) 401 tons (45) of which 375 tons were shipped to Japan (NIL).

This shipment of Seringawan was made by the new sawmill described in (2) above and was approved in order that there may be some income while the processing machinery was being installed.

Exports of round and sawn timber are summarized in Appendices "D" and "E".

There was no export of firewood during the year (3 tons). Charcoal exports totalled 1,080 piculs (1,650) details of which are given in Appendix "F".

(8) *Timber Imports :*

Because of the heavy demand for sawn timber resulting from the volume of new building construction in the State, imports of sawn timber showed a considerable increase over those of the previous year.

Sawn imports during the year were :—

Heavy Hardwoods	347 tons	(295)	Value	\$ 56,587	(\$ 44,231)
Medium Hardwoods	2,258 tons	(1,644)	Value	\$294,630	(\$139,725)
Light Hardwoods	2,992 tons	(2,415)	Value	\$264,761	(\$201,870)
TOTAL	5,597 tons	(4,354)	Value	\$615,978	(\$385,826)

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

(1) *Education :*

Two Brunei students are now studying at the University College of North Wales for degrees in Forestry.

The two Cadet Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests were confirmed in their appointments and have entered the School of Forestry, University of the Philippines for a degree course in Forestry.

Two Forest Guards attended the Forest Research School, Kepong, Malaya but unfortunately failed to pass. Two other Forest Guards who had failed at Kepong in the two previous years resat the examination in Brunei but again failed.

FINANCE

Forest Revenue excluding export duty of \$1,408 (\$6,897) amounted to \$261,750 (\$238,636) an increase of approximately 10% over the previous year.

Expenditure increased to \$337 970 (\$286,934), an increase of \$11,036 but of this \$45,807 was due to the upward revision of pay scales making the total for Personal Emoluments \$258,112 (\$212,305). As a result of the augmented species trials expenditure on Silviculture and Research increased to \$37,805 (\$23,822).

Details of Revenue and Expenditure are set out in Appendix "G".

The following table gives a comparative statement for the past ten years 1957-1966.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Forest Revenue</i>	<i>Export Duty</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Surplus or Deficit</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1960	185,844	31,148*	216,992	192,958 +	44,086
1957	124,947	—	124,947	169,033 —	44,086
1958	116,886	—	116,886	179,224 —	62,338

1959	158,349	—	158,349	174,178	—	15,829
1961	225,262	121,161	349,423	213,481	+	135,942
1962	175,005	65,236	240,241	232,540	+	7,701
1963	166,995	21,968	188,963	240,127	+	51,159
1964	203,534	6,128	209,662	261,247	—	51,585
1965	238,637	6,897	245,534	286,934	—	41,400
1966	269,741	1,408	271,149	337,960	—	66,821

*Export Duty (@ 10% advalorem) was only introduced from 16th September 1960. The duty was collected almost exclusively on Tolong log exports which were at a peak in 1961 (with consequent inflation of revenue) but fell off rapidly as supplies of this timber became exhausted.

ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

(1) The English version of the revised draft of the Forest Enactment and Rules was completed and sent to the State Secretary and Attorney General for approval.

Since there had been no revision of this legislation since 1934 considerable alterations and additions had to be made, especially in the Forest Rules in order to enable more control over the management of the forests.

Seventeen of the former Forest Rules were transferred to the Enactment and a new Part was added to provide for the constitution of Kampong Reserves to ensure the domestic timber requirements of the people as more and more state land forests are converted to other uses. Proposals for the revision of Royalty rates were incorporated in the Schedules to the Enactment.

In addition to the Rules transferred to the Enactment some have been deleted as unnecessary but an equal number of new Rules have been introduced including the provision of the special conditions which were attached to all timber licences and permits since 1st January 1966. The Forms at present in use were also revised and new ones introduced.

(2) Mr. C. G. Merton continued in charge of the State Forest Office throughout the year except for an absence on local leave from April 27th to 16th May 1966.

(3) There was no increase in the permanent establishment of the previous year. The one vacancy in the establishment for Forester/Forest Guard was filled during the year.

The Staff as on 31st December 1966 was as follows :—

APPOINTMENT	APPOINTED ESTABLISHMENT		STAFF APPROVED	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
State Forest Officer	1	1	1	1
District Forest Officer	1	1	1	1
Sub-Assistant Conservators	2	2	2	2
Forest Rangers Grade I	2	2	2	2
Forest Rangers Grade II	2	2	2	2
Foresters	6	6	6	5
Forest Guards	23	23	23	23
Forest Labourers	19	19	11	11
Chief Clerk	1	1	1	1
Clerks	6	6	6	6
Draughtsman	1	1	1	1
Driver/Mechanic	1	1	1	1
Vehicle Driver	1	1	1	1
Outboard Drivers	2	2	1	1
Peons	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	70	70	61	60

Appendix 'A'

AREAS IN ACRES OF CONSTITUTED AND PROPOSED FOREST RESERVE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1966

District	Name of Reserve	Area on 1.1.66	Proposed Reserve	Area on 31.12.66	Number of Notification
Belait	...	263,000	—	263,000	38/1950
Belait	Labi Hills	2,264	—	2,264	114/1948
Belait	Anduki	65	75 (additional)	65	133/1948
Belait	Badas	27	28 (additional)	27	71/1948
Belait	Arboretum	30,690	—	30,690	64/1940
Belait/Tutong	Andulau	—	224,640	—	—
Belait/Tutong	Not yet named	—	—	—	—
Tutong	Ladan Hills	84,000	—	84,000	79/1951
Brunei	Berakas	860	—	860	161/1957
Temburong	Batu Apoi	111,500	—	111,500	247/1957
Temburong	Selirong	6,175	—	6,175	99/1948
Temburong	Labu	22,200	—	22,200	50/1954
Temburong	Peradeyan	2,650	—	2,650	192/1953
TOTAL		523,431	224,743	523,431	

Appendix 'B'

OUTTURN IN CUBIC FEET OF TIMBER AND FUEL DURING 1967

Forests	Heavy Hardwood		Timber		Total		Timber		Poles		Firewood		Charcoal (Piculs)
	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Mangrove	Other	Mangrove	Other	
A. Forest Reserve	60,944	23	549,538	—	610,482	23	22,382	—	87,881	—	11,790.67	—	—
B. Other Forests	46,539	3,093	1,054,907	1,071	1,101,446	4,164	20,929	—	16,968	3,108	—	—	—
TOTAL	107,483	3,116	1,604,445	1,071	1,711,928	4,187	43,311	—	104,849	3,108	11,790.67	—	—

OUTTURN OF MINOR PRODUCE UNDER LICENCE DURING 1966

Forests	Gedah (Piculs)		Jelutong Royalty		Split	Nibong Round		Royalty		Rattan (Piculs)		Royalty
	
A. Forest Reserve	401.13	4,811.04	—	—	—	—	—	289.50	150.25	—
B. Other Forests	1,142.97	11,467.67	—	300	300	12.00	12.00	625.54	320.90	—
TOTAL	1,544.10	16,278.71	—	300	300	12.00	12.00	915.04	471.15	—

<i>Ser. No.</i>	<i>Sawmill</i>	<i>Sawn Out turn tons 50 cu.ft.</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
BRUNEI DIST				
1.	Haji Naim bin	27	47%	
2.	Haji Ibrahim b.	750	54%	
TEMBURONG				
3.	Haji Ibrahim b.	968	58%	*60" Circular
4.	Hwa Guan Saw	—	—	*60" Circular, Sawmill
5.	Haji Bakir bin	—	—	did not operate.
TUTONG DIST				
6.	Brunei Timber	796	47%	Sawmill did not operate.
7.	Razali bin Abdu	—	—	
8.	Chan Siew Kee	377	49%	Sawmill moved to new site and
9.	Abdul Hamid b	16	45%	did not operate.
10.	Abang bin Hj.	783	60%	
11.	Hup Cheong T	671	41%	*60" Circular with log carriage.
12.	Pehin Hong Ko	—	—	Sawmill did not operate.
13.	Kilang Papan F	847	62%	*45" Bandsaws.
BELAIT DIST				
14.	Hiap Hong (Bu	597	50%	
15.	Sin Fook Lee S	140	49%	*72" Circular.
16.	Yong Lee Lee S	985	57%	
17.	Shing Yip Saw	1,974	48%	
18.	Lim Kah Kee	85	—	
19.	Yick Hin Sawm	—	—	Sawmill did not operate.
20.	Hiap Hong (Ba	807	51%	
21.	Lo Ah Khiun	220	48%	*60" Circular
22.	Lian Shin Saw	3,848	56%	
23.	Pg. Hj. Wahab	—	—	
	Pg. Abd. Rahm	—	—	Sawmill did not operate.
24.	Liew Thian Ta	2,263	52%	
25.	Brunei Timber Corporation Ltd	—	1	*Bandmill, Sawmill did not operate.
TOTAL		16,154	53%	

Appendix D

EXPORT OF TIMBER FROM BRUNEI, 1966
(VOLUME IN CUBIC FEET)

District	Australia		United Kingdom		Japan	
	H. H. W. Sawn Round	Others Round	H. H. W. Sawn Round	Others Round	H. H. W. Sawn Round	Others Round
Brunei ...	—	8,430	—	16,551	—	62
Belaït ...	—	—	—	—	—	23,468
TOTAL ...	—	8,430	—	16,551	—	23,530
	Germany		Sabah		Sarawak	
	H. H. W. Sawn Round	Others Round	H. H. W. Sawn Round	Others Round	H. H. W. Sawn Round	Others Round
Brunei ...	—	6,738	—	3,681	—	175
Belaït ...	—	—	—	1,280	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	6,738	—	4,961	—	175

Total:— Round — 3519 cu. ft.
Sawn — 60385 cu. ft.

Appendix E

SUMMARY OF LOGS AND SAWN TIMBER BY SPECIES AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, 1966
(IN TONS OF 50 CUBIC FEET)

Species	Australia Sawn Round	United Kingdom Sawn Round	Japan Sawn Round	Germany Sawn Round	Sabah Sawn Round	Sarawak Sawn Round
Ramin ...	...	331.02	—	124.76	—	—
Bindang	155.26	—	—	—	—	—
Seringawan	—	—	70.38	—	—	—
Meranti	—	—	375.54	—	25.6	—
Madang Tabak	—	—	45.02	—	2	3.5
Keruing	13.34	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	50.04	10	7.62	—
TOTAL	168.60	331.02	470.60	134.76	99.22	3.5

Total Round — 70.38 tons
Total Sawn — 1207.70 tons

Appendix F

SUMMARY IN PICULS OF EXPORT OF CHARCOAL DURING 1966

Permit No.		SARAWAK		NORTH BORNEO		Total Piculs
		Limbang	Lawas	Sindomin	Labuan	
2/65	Ho Cheong Piew ...	—	348	12	180	540
9/65	Ang Chui Thian ...	540	—	—	—	540
		540	348	12	180	1080

Appendix G

SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1966

REVENUE

<i>Timber and Poles</i>	<i>Minor Forest Produce</i>	<i>Other Sources</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>P.E.</i>	<i>Adminis- tration & Transport</i>
234,465.45	22,426.88	14,257.10	271,149.49	258,112.00	49,933.88

EXPENDITURE

<i>Research</i>	<i>Silvi- culture</i>	<i>Exploita- tion</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Surplus + or Deficit —</i>
18,843.33	18,241.55	—	1,779.43	337,910.19	—66,820.76

* Includes Customs duty on export of logs and firewood.

Appendix H

STATEMENT OF REVENUE BY DISTRICT, 1966

District	Timber & Poles \$ c.	Firewood & Charcoal \$ c.	Minor Jelutong \$ c.	Forest Produce \$ c.	Other Sources \$ c.	Compensation and Fines \$ c.	Total \$ c.
Brunei ...	33,101.02	5,402.62	2,283.60	10.20	1,824.86	3,454.10	46,076.40
Belait ...	169,028.73	28.08	16,006.62	437.65	5,481.50	1,772.00	186,754.58
Tutong ...	31,916.32	197.32	3,988.49	30.50	317.00	—	36,449.63
Temburong	419.38	37.00	—	4.80	—	—	461.18
					* 1,407.64	—	1,407.64
TOTAL	234,465.45	5,665.02	16,278.71	483.15	9,031.00	5,226.10	271,149.43

* Customs export duty.

<i>Planted</i>	<i>Area in Inches</i> <i>Block 12"—18" 18"—24" 24"—30"</i>	<i>Trees</i> <i>dead</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Surviving</i>			
	So. L.					
500	Block	183	84	5	164	336
570	"	—	—	—	203	367
7,163	"	—	—	—	579	6,584
1,961	"	628	53	—	240	1,721
1,903	"	—	—	—	193	1,710
5,265	"	—	—	—	414	4,851
1,942	"	—	—	—	52	1,890
14,581	"	—	—	—	590	13,991
322	"	—	—	—	10	312
1,390	"	—	—	—	—	1,390
	Бкт.					
1,210	Block	—	—	—	15	1,195
63	"	—	—	—	—	63
410	"	—	—	—	2	408
117	"	—	—	—	10	107
629	"	—	—	—	35	594
38,026	Total	811	137	5	2,507	35,519

SURVIVING

3,984

7,545

1,710

312

1,798

63

107

5,519

(d) FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

In June 1966 a Fisheries Department was formed and Dr. Elmar Birkenmeier who previously headed the Fisheries Department in Malawi, Central Africa, and who had been working on fisheries development in Ghana before that, was appointed State Fisheries Officer. Freshwater fisheries had up to then been the responsibility of the Agricultural Department and sea fisheries came under the Marine Department. The new Department was gradually taking over these responsibilities, but, as recruitment of fisheries staff was still in progress, this process was not completed by the end of the year. Due to shortage of available offices the Department was accommodated in the Development Office where it found ready advice and assistance which was of great value in the difficult task of setting up a new department.

The State Fisheries Officer represented Brunei at the 12th Session of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council in Honolulu in October and visited fisheries institutions in Jesselton, Sandakan, Singapore, Penang and Malacca. He also carried out an extensive survey in the State of Brunei contacting fishermen, district officers and fishmongers and inspecting fishing locations and fish ponds. On the basis of this survey a programme for fisheries development was formulated and it is hoped that this can be put into effect in 1967/68 when the Department will have its own offices and will be fully staffed.

A programme of water sampling commenced towards the end of the year in order to determine the suitability of various locations in Brunei Bay and along the Brunei River for the construction of prawn ponds. Fishermen's meetings were organized with the intention of explaining the aims of the new Department to the fishermen and giving them the opportunity to voice their views. Fishermen were encouraged to form committees so that each kampong would be represented by an elected number of committee members who would attend regular meetings organized by the Fisheries Department. In this way fisheries development can take place in close co-operation with the fishing community.

Figures of fish catches were still collected by the staff of the Marine Department and this information was provided by fish-mongers in the various districts on a voluntary basis. Due to shortage of staff no check on these figures was possible and the details given in appendix I should, therefore, be considered as being approximate only. The Marine Department also licensed fishing boats and gear and the figures are set out in appendix 2 and 3.

APPENDIX I

SHOWING THE TOTAL CATCH OF FISH, PRAWNS AND SHRIMPS IN
1966 AND COMPARISON WITH 1965

<i>District</i>	<i>Fish All Grades</i>		<i>Prawns and Shrimps</i>	
	<i>1966 Catch Pikuls</i>	<i>Increase + or Decrease — on 1965 Pikuls</i>	<i>1966 Catch Pikuls</i>	<i>Increase + or Decrease — on 1965 Pikuls</i>
Brunei Town and Muara	21,076	3,617 —	5,107	541 —
Tutong	1,546	55 —	Nil	11 —
Seria and Kuala Belait	22,319	1,445 —	1,193	846 —
Total	44,941	5,117	6,300	1,398

The measure of weight is a pikul.

100 katis = 1 pikul.

1 pikul = 133½ lbs.

APPENDIX II

NUMBER OF LICENSED BRUNEI SEA FISHING BOATS IN 1966
AND COMPARISON WITH 1965

<i>District</i>	<i>1966 Number</i>	<i>Increase + or Decrease — on 1966</i>
Brunei Town	89	1 —
Muara	53	35 +
Tutong	15	1 +
Seria and Kuala Belait	50	5 —
Total	207	30 +

APPENDIX III

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF LICENSED FISHING GEARS IN 1966
AND COMPARISON WITH 1965

Name	Fishing Gear Description	Brunei Town and Muara	Tutong	Seria and Kuala Belait	Total	Increase + or Decrease on 1965
Lintau	Shoal water fish traps	79	Nil	Nil	79	63 +
Pukat	Small drift nets	3	Nil	9	12	2 -
Kabat	Small fish trap	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kilong	Deep water fish traps	9	Nil	Nil	9	8 +
Rantau	Large drift nets	Nil	5	27	32	5 -
Tambak	Small set nets	1	Nil	Nil	1	1 +
Tabeh	Small drag nets	5	Nil	Nil	5	5 +
Slambau	Watched set nets	2	Nil	Nil	2	2 +
Anchau	Similar to drag nets	2	Nil	Nil	2	2 +
Panau	Similar to set river nets	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
Long Lines	With hook sea fishing	Nil	6	Nil	6	2 +
Rambat	Cast nets or throw nets	2	Nil	Nil	2	2 +
Andang	Lift nets	26	Nil	Nil	26	26 +
Tugu	Long set trawls	51 for 616 nets	Nil	Nil	51 for 616 nets	29 + for 460 + sets
Bubu	Sea fish traps	4 for 160 pcs	4 for 160 pcs	11 for 440 pcs	19 for 760 pcs	3 + for 120 + pcs

(e) MINING

(a) BRUNEI SHELL PETROLEUM COMPANY LTD.

Overall Production :

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company produced a total of 34,626,263 barrels of crude oil during 1966, a 19.4% increase on 1965 production. This increase was due to the further development of the offshore South West Ampa field.

Seria Land :

Crude production for 1966 was 23,735,609 barrels of which 18,196,778 barrels was waxy crude and 5,538,831 barrels non-waxy crude. Five development wells were drilled in the Seria field during the year. Six secondary recovery pilot projects were in operation during the year — two water injection projects, three gas or enriched gas injection projects, and one thermal recovery project.

Seria Offshore :

Crude production for 1966 was 10,890,654 barrels compared with 4,404,481 barrels during 1965. Development and appraisal drilling continued during the year. Nine development wells were completed on the fixed platform ADP-1 and three appraisal wells were drilled with the semi-submersible drilling unit Sedco-135A. A second fixed drilling platform, ADP-2, was under construction and drilling from the platform will commence in 1967. A second offshore production station, AP-2, adjacent to the drilling platform ADP-2 was completed and put in operation during the year.

Exploration :

One exploration well, Rasau-5, was drilled in the Rasau area. A detailed seismic survey on the western plunge of the Seria anticline and in the Rasau area was completed. Offshore, exploration activity was confined to interpretation of the results of the seismic survey made in 1965 and integration of these results with the results of appraisal drilling.

Process and Refining :

The gas absorption plant extracted 532,640 barrels of natural gasoline from Seria natural gas. Since early 1966 part of this natural gasoline is processed to produce motor gasoline for the expanding local market; the remainder is exported to Sarawak. The gas absorption plant produces propane as a by-product. Most of this propane is re-injected into the oil reservoirs in the enriched gas injection pilot projects, but since January 1966 part of the propane has been bottled for sale in Brunei and the neighbouring Borneo states.

The distillation unit produced 138,053 barrels of motor gasoline including 50,927 barrels from the absorption plant, 48,402 barrels of naphtha, 147,688 barrels of gas oil and 233,636 barrels of fuel oil.

(b) CLARK BRUNEI OIL AND REFINING CORPORATION***Exploration :***

This Corporation entered into a Petroleum Mining Agreement with the Government on the 3rd March, 1964, for an area of approximately 702 square miles, mostly in Tutong District but partly in Belait District. As permitted in the terms of the Agreement, the Corporation joined with the Sunray Borneo Oil Company and Superior Oil (B) Ltd. to carry out the undertaking to prospect and a seismic survey was begun on 1st August, 1966, by PRAKLA of Hanover under contract. Multiple coverage (six-fold stack) is being obtained and recorded on magnetic tapes. These data are then processed through elaborate electronic equipment to interpret them. By the end of the year 100 of the 180 miles of seismic control planned as initial reconnaissance had been completed.

(f) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

The Government decided in 1965 to recruit a geologist to start a Geological Survey Department. Mr. R. B. Tate was appointed and arrived in the State in August. The function of a Geological Survey in any country is to assist in the development of its natural resources. This is done by gathering information in the field and then assisting in the application of this information. A reconnaissance survey of the geology of Brunei has been accomplished by the patient work of Shell Oil Company geologists. The results of this work were published in 1960 and are to be found in Memoir No. 10, The Geology and Mineral Resources of Brunei and adjacent parts of Sarawak, by G. E. Wilford.

The function of the present Survey is to examine in greater detail some of the mineral deposits which were discovered during the initial survey. Of this minerals, silica sand, gravel and brick earth are economically the most important at the present time and during the coming years, investigations will made to assess the quality and quantity of these minerals.

Another important function of the Geological Survey will be to advise and assist agricultural and civil engineering projects; thus the new airport, deep-water port and road projects will require geological advice concerning foundation conditions and the availability of constructional materials.

The Geological Survey will publish from time to time technical reports on specific mineral resources and on engineering geology so that those who are concerned with future development projects may benefit from the results of previous scientific studies.

The eological survey of a region never ends. Improved scientific techniques enable new interpretations and refinements to be made to the geology and although most geological work is directed to materialistic ends, much of the data observed also adds to the cultural and scientific study of a country.

CHAPTER 7

(a) EDUCATION

Introduction :

THE first account of formal education in Brunei is given in the Annual Report of 1914 which states : "There is a small Malay Vernacular School in Brunei Town with about 40 boys attending". The first Chinese school was opened in 1916 and the first English school in 1931. Statistics show that in 1941, 1,746 pupils attended Malay schools, 274 pupils attended Chinese schools and 140 pupils attended English-medium Mission schools, a total enrolment of 2,160 pupils.

During the Japanese occupation education suffered a severe set-back. Most of the schools were closed and many of the school buildings destroyed.

After the war, schools were reopened and, at the end of 1947, enrolment was up to the 1941 level. Since 1947 educational development has progressed rapidly and in 1966 the total enrolment in educational institutions in the State was 31,193 i.e. 2,883 more than the figure of 28,310 in 1965.

Statistics of all schools, including the Government Teacher Training College, and analysed under different headings, are given in Tables I to VIII.

The Present Educational System :

Schools are classified according to their language of instruction : this being either Malay, English or Chinese (Mandarin).

(a) *Malay Medium :*

Malay is the language of instruction in the largest number of schools. There were 89 Malay schools at the end of 1966, four of which extended to a junior secondary classes beyond the normal 6-year primary school, while one was purely secondary,

with classes due to develop to School and Higher School Certificate levels. The remaining 84 were all primary. All Malay schools are financed and administered by Government.

(b) *English Medium :*

English-medium education is provided both by Government and by Mission schools. There continued to be three Government English schools in 1966, each with separate preparatory and secondary departments; and there were seven Mission schools, six of them with separate kindergarten, primary and secondary departments, and one with primary and secondary departments only. The only Higher School Certificate school continued to be one Government English school (the Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin College), but one other Government English School (the Anthony Abell College) and four of the Mission Schools extended to School Certificate level. The third Government English School, the Raja Isteri Girls' High School, extended to Form 3 (L.C.E. level) only.

Selection for admission to Government English preparatory schools is made from pupils who have completed 4 years in Malay or Chinese primary schools. Pupils spend 3 years in preparatory classes, where emphasis is placed both on the teaching of English and on its use as a medium of instruction, in preparation for the full English-medium courses at secondary level.

The primary course in Mission Schools is of 6 years' duration, as in Malay schools. After completing the primary course it is possible for a pupil to transfer to a Government English secondary school with the approval of the Scholarship Committee and provided that a vacancy exists. Mission schools receive no financial assistance from Government.

Also included in the system are an unassisted kindergarten and 6-year primary school, run by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company at Panaga near Seria for the children of its own staff, and employing both English and Dutch as languages of instruction. There is also an unassisted English-medium secondary school, the Borneo Chartered Institute, in Kuala Belait, with single-stream Forms I to III.

(c) *Chinese Medium :*

The primary course in Chinese schools is also of 6 years' duration. There continued to be 8 Chinese schools in 1966, three of which had secondary departments; two of them extending over 6 years to Senior Middle level, and the other over 3 years to Junior Middle level only. Four of the schools also had kindergarten departments.

Chinese schools receive financial assistance from Government to the extent of 50% their total capital and recurrent costs.

(d) *Public Examination System :*

Pupils in secondary schools study for following public examinations :—

- (i) The Malaysian Lower Certificate of Education (L.C.E.). Taken after 3 years of secondary education. Malay and English-medium schools.
- (ii) The Cambridge Joint Examination for School Certificate and G.C.E. 'O' Level (Overseas Centres). Taken after 5 years of secondary education. Malay and English-medium schools.
- (iii) The Cambridge Joint Examination for Higher School Certificate and G.C.E. "A" Level (Overseas Centres). Taken after 7 years of secondary education. Only in one English-medium school at present.
- (iv) The Junior Middle School Examination. Taken after 3 years' of secondary education. Chinese schools only.
- (v) The Senior Middle School Examination. Taken after 6 years' of secondary education. Chinese schools only.

Schools' results in these examinations in 1966, and in some cases in 1965 also, are given in Table VI, together with the results of private candidates in the same, and in other, examinations.

1966 — General Review :

The last school to be occupied by the Security Forces, the Chinese Chung Hwa Middle School in Brunei Town, was

de-requisitioned and re-occupied by the School early in 1966. The Government Teacher Training College and the Malay Primary School in Bunut, however, remained under Police control, the former as a Detention Centre and the latter as a detainees' Rehabilitation Centre.

Total school enrolment rose from 28,310 in 1965 to 31,193 in 1966, an increase of 2,883. Progress with the building of new schools and classrooms helped to relieve overcrowding, though this still remained a problem. The Government English schools remained unable to accommodate their total class enrolment at one and the same time, and were obliged to continue limiting classes for the bulk of their pupils to mornings only and giving the remainder all their classes in the afternoons.

Shortage of teachers continued to be a problem, only to be remedied by the employment, mainly in Malay primary schools, of over 400 untrained probationer-teachers; that is, teachers selected from pupils with 6 years' primary and 2 years' secondary education in Malay schools. The subsequent training of these probationer-teachers was organised up to 1966 by a scheme under which they were admitted, after a minimum of one year's teaching service, to a 3-year course in both academic subjects and teaching-methods at the Government Teacher Training College. This scheme, however, was replaced at the end of 1966 by a crash-programme under which they were to be given 2-year in-service courses, teaching full-time in the mornings and attending lectures at the College in the afternoons (see Section 8).

The annual output from the College of trained teachers with School Certificate/G.C.E. 'O' Level qualifications will provide the long-term solution to the pressing problem of teacher-shortage; but it was too early in 1966 for any benefit from this programme to be felt. The first intake of Form 3 student-teachers did not complete their training till the end of 1966, and the first output of trained School Certificate teachers will come only at the end of 1967.

Similar difficulties were experienced by Government English schools; since recruitment of expatriate staff, on whom they continued to be dependent, was handicapped by shortage of accommodation, that could be offered to applicants. Total expa-

triate recruitment for the year was only 1 Education Officer and 38 trained teachers, which was well below the number needed. Towards the end of the year, however, the accommodation position was beginning to improve, with 24 Education Department flats in Brunei Town nearing completion.

Malay Schools :

The major event of the year was the opening in Brunei Town of the first Malay Secondary School established in its own right and not as an extension to an existing primary school. Hitherto, the only secondary education in the Malay medium had been given in four central primary schools, one in each of the four Districts of the State; one of them, the S.M.J.A. School in Brunei Town, extending for two years to Std. VIII (Form 2), the other three to Std. VII (Form 1) only.

Pupils, who completed Form 2 in the Malay medium, left to take up employment, the majority of them in Government service. It was recognised, however, that as the back-log of Government vacancies became progressively filled this outlet would no longer be able to absorb a steady flow of Form 2 leavers. This clearly pointed to the desirability of establishing a Malay-medium secondary school with the minimum of delay.

The first Malay Secondary School was accordingly opened at the beginning of 1966, in premises formerly occupied by a boys' primary school, with an enrolment of 643 pupils (395 boys and 248 girls). These pupils were distributed over 21 Form 2 streams and 5 Form 3 streams. A total of 80 Form 3 pupils sat the Malaysian Lower Certificate of Education, in the Malay medium, at the end of the year, of whom no less than 71 were successful (see Table VI).

The extensions at the four central primary schools remained as before, except that the SMJA School had not Std. VIII (Form 2) in 1966, since its Std. VII pupils of the previous year were all taken into Form 2 of the first Malay Secondary School.

Staffing of the Malay Secondary School presented a formidable problem. The number of qualified local teachers available for posting to the School was far from sufficient to fill all the

vacancies. The deficiency was made good by transferring to the School specially selected Malay teachers from Malay primary schools, reinforced by a small number of expatriate Malay teachers from Government English Schools; the criterion for selection of the Malay primary teachers being knowledge of one subject, and one subject only, adequate for its teaching at junior secondary level. A sufficient number of teachers was selected to allow for the School to be staffed well over its establishment. The selected teachers could thus be given relatively light teaching programmes, this enabling them to devote time to the further study of their single subject and to careful lesson preparation.

One woman teacher, who completed her teacher-training in Britain in mid-1966, was posted to the staff of the School on her return to Brunei.

At the four central primary schools, where classes extended to Form 2 level, hostel accommodation or subsistence allowance continued to be provided for pupils with homes too far from the school for attendance as day-pupils; the same arrangement applying to pupils of small village primary schools obliged to attend a larger central primary school for their St. V & VI years.

Apart from the first Malay Secondary School, two other new schools, both primary, were opened at the beginning of 1966, the Sultan Lama Primary School in Brunei Town and the Sungai Damit Pemadang Primary School in Tutong District.

One primary school, Kati Mahar, in Brunei District, moved into its new permanent building at the beginning of the year.

New buildings for six existing primary schools were nearing completion at the end of the year; these being Pesar Ulak in Brunei Town, Subok, Sungai Besar and Burong Pingai* (since renamed Dato Marsal) in Brunei District and Labu in Temburong District.

Extensions were completed at seven primary schools; Muara, Sungai Hanching and Sengkurong in Brunei District, Lamunin and Keriam in Tutong District, Sungai Liang in Belait District, and Puni in Temburong District. Work on extensions to other

village schools was started. Many of the village schools which had been built by village labour were repaired by the villagers, materials being supplied by Government.

The total enrolment of the 89 schools was 17,746 (9,230 boys and 8,516 girls). The increase over the previous year was once again higher for girls than for boys, being 750 as against 603. The proportion of girls to boys, in Malay schools in 1966 was just under 48 per cent. This proportion, higher than in any previous year, probably bears a very close relation to the proportion of school-age girls to boys in the whole population.

Attendance during the year was maintained at a high level — over 95% in most schools. His Highness's Shield was won by Pintu Malim (Brunei I), Tanah Jambu (Brunei II), Pudak (Brunei III), Bukit Panggal (Tutong I), Supon (Tutong II), Kesuma Negara (Bt. Beruang) (Belait) and Belait (Temburong).

Games, athletics and cultural activities continued to flourish. The number of teachers who had attended Saturday Drama, Singing and Art classes was already considerable, and these classes continued throughout the school year.

During Education Week in June there were numerous exhibitions of pupils' handwork and domestic work and of teaching equipment and materials; as well as displays of physical education and dancing.

The School Feeding Scheme continued to provide all children in rural schools with a free rice meal daily, and all children in urban schools with drinks and snacks.

A Seminar for Malay school headmasters was held at the Anthony Abell College in Seria during the first school holidays.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS

(i) *Government :*

Staffing remained the principal problem in the Government English schools at both preparatory and secondary level. Third-year students with Malaysian L.C.E. education, under-going

training at the Government Teacher Training College, had to be employed full-time in preparatory classes, as an emergency measure.

A pointer to the future was the opening this year of an annexe to the Anthony Abell College Preparatory Department at Kuala Belait. Hitherto pupils of the Preparatory School living in Kuala Belait had been transported daily to and from Seria at Government expense in buses chartered by the Education Department; an unsatisfactory and costly arrangement. During 1965 the Education Department obtained permission to take over unoccupied premises in Kuala Belait, formerly used as Government offices, with a view to their temporary use as an offshoot of the Anthony Abell College Preparatory Department, serving the Kuala Belait pupils. Nine preparatory classes were duly opened there at the beginning of 1966, under the control of the Headmaster of the College with a senior teacher in charge.

Occupation of these premises is a temporary arrangement which will cease with the completion of a new preparatory and junior secondary school in Kuala Belait, planned to open in January, 1969. An exactly similar school is also planned to open the same year in Tutong, where 5 preparatory classes of the Anthony Abell College opened at the beginning of 1967, in accommodation provided by the Muda Hashim Malay Primary School.

All three Government English Schools continued to conduct all their secondary classes and a proportion of their preparatory classes in the mornings only, so as to make classroom accommodation available for the bulk of their preparatory classes in the afternoons. As a result, however, of progress with the school building-programme during the year, it became possible to envisage the discontinuation of this educationally unsatisfactory system in the not-too-distant future.

Work began at the S.O.A.S. College on 14 new classrooms, library, text-book store and visual aids room; and plans were approved for extensions to both the Anthony Abell College and the Raja Isteri Girls' High School.

As temporary classrooms built on the playing field of the S.O.A.S. College had still to be used by the S.M.J.A. Malay School throughout the year, the College remained without its playing field, and had either to use the Town Padang, when available, or borrow the ground belonging to the newly-opened Malay Secondary School.

(ii) *Mission :*

A development in 1966 in the Mission educational field was the opening of a secondary section at St. James' School (Anglican Church of Borneo) at Kuala Belait, the last of the seven Mission schools to extend to secondary level.

The new building for St. Andrew's School in Brunei Town was completed and occupied.

Chinese Schools :

As already noted, the Chung Hwa Middle School in Brunei Town was restored to its use as a school early in the year.

Extensions to the Chung Ching Middle School, Seria, the Chung Hwa Middle School, Kuala Belait, and the Chung Hwa School, Tutong, were completed before the end of the year. 50 percent of the cost was provided from Government funds, the other 50 percent being met by donations from the Chinese community.

Most of the Chinese schools took advantage of the money voted for school libraries, purchasing library books of which Government met half the cost.

Four local students graduated from Taiwan universities and on their return to Brunei were posted to the teaching-staffs of Chinese schools.

A considerable number of school leavers from Senior Middle Class III went overseas for further studies, the majority of them to Taiwan. An indication of this is given in Section 3 of Table IX, which shows the total number of private students undergoing higher educational courses in Taiwan as 75 (54 male and 21 female).

Technical and Vocational Education :

The only institution in the State offering technical or vocational education in 1966 was an Artisan Training School run by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company at Seria, for the training, principally of their own artisans, in mechanical and electrical trades. This School was opened in 1964 in premises used by the Company, from 1952 to 1962, as a Trade School for apprentices drawn direct from schools, many of whom were employed by the Company on completing their training. The Trade School was closed in 1962, when the Company no longer needed it to meet their requirements of skilled labour.

The technical training at the Artisan Training School is at a higher level, being designed for artisans already on the Company's pay-roll. The Company also admits artisans from outside the Company, in particular from the Public Works Department. Admission to the courses, which are of 2 years' duration, does not commit an artisan to work for the Company in the future; though in practice those already on the Company's roll normally continue to do so.

Two Government Trade Schools, one near Brunei Town for building trades and one in Kuala Belait for mechanical engineering trades, and a Government Vocational Secondary School in Tutong are planned to open in 1969.

Teacher Training :

The Brunei (Government) Teacher Training College near Brunei Town, which is the only institution of its kind in the State, continued in 1966 to occupy the temporary accommodation which had to be provided, when the College premises were required by the Security Forces in 1963; the Malay-medium Section in old primary school buildings some 5 miles from Brunei Town, and the English-medium Section at the SOAS College. A project for a new Teacher Training College, to be built on a new site some 3 miles from Brunei Town and to be operational by 1969, received Government approval during 1966.

Three types of teacher-training courses were held in 1966 :—

- (a) A three-year course in the Malay-medium for Malay probationer teachers, who had completed 7 or 8 years' education in the Malay medium.
- (b) A three-year course for students who had completed three years' secondary education in the English medium, the course being conducted in English.
- (c) A three-year course, also conducted in English, for students who had completed 5 years of education in the English medium.

During 1966 it was decided to phase out Course (a) by the end of 1968, and not therefore to admit a new intake for this course in 1966. At the same time a scheme was devised for giving all probationer teachers in Malay schools, of whom there were over 400, a 2-year in-service course at the College in three waves. Under this scheme the teachers would all be posted to schools in Brunei District, would teach full-time in the mornings and would attend lectures at the College in the afternoons. The first wave would start in 1967, the second in 1968 and the third in 1969, and the scheme would conclude at the end of 1970.

The long-term objective is to phase out Course (b) also, and to make the minimum qualification for training as a teacher the completion of 5 years' secondary education and the possession of passes in the Combined School Certificate and G.C.E. 'O' Level Examination. A relatively small number of students, 29 in all, was admitted to the Course (b) commencing in 1967.

Development Projects :

During 1966 approval was obtained for the following major development schemes, all of which were subsequently commissioned to architects :—

- (i) Buildings of new premises in Brunei Town for the first Malay Secondary School, which had opened in temporary accommodation at the beginning of the year; comprising tuitional and recreational accommodation for 2,000 boys and girls, with hostel accommodation for 1,000 of them, and 54 houses or flats for staff.

- (ii) Building of a combined English-medium co-educational preparatory and junior secondary school at Kuala Belait, with places for 1,080 pupils, hostel accommodation for 400 of them (200 boys and 200 girls), and accommodation for staff. This school will offer a 3-year preparatory course, followed by a 3-year secondary course to Malaysian L.C.E. level.
- (iii) Building of an identical combined preparatory and junior secondary school at Tutong.
- (iv) Building of a Trade School, near Brunei Town, for training in the building trades.
- (v) Building of a similar Trade School, at Kuala Belait, for training in the mechanical engineering trades.
- (vi) Building of a Vocational Secondary School, at Tutong, to combine a full secondary course to G.C.E. 'O' Level with training in technical subjects.
- (vii) Building of new premises for the Brunei Teacher Training College, on the Gadong road some 3 miles from Brunei Town, to be fully residential and to accommodate 400 students, male and female.

SCHOLARSHIPS

(a) *Internal :*

All pupils in Government schools, whether Malay or English, receive free tuition. Pupils, who are obliged to board, or live away from home, in order to attend a central Malay-medium primary school, an English-medium preparatory school, or a secondary school, also receive either free hostel accommodation and board or a subsistence allowance in lieu.

As in previous years the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company and the Belait Community Service Council continued to award scholarships to necessitous pupils in School Certificate or Higher School Certificate classes at English-medium secondary schools, to enable them to meet necessary additional expenses at those levels. In the case of such pupils at Mission schools the scholarships also helped towards the payment of school fees. 22 such scholarships were awarded by the Company in 1966, and 3 by the Belait Community Service Council.

(b) *External :*

Full figures of Brunei students studying overseas in 1966, on either Government or non-Government scholarships, or privately, are given in Table IX..

This shows a total of 202 holders of Government scholarships overseas in 1966 (152 male and 50 female), either for secondary education, nursing training, teacher training or higher education. In addition, 8 serving Government teachers were sent overseas in 1966 for a one-year course in the Malay Language and its teaching at the Malay Language Institute, Kuala Lumpur.

There were also 22 holders of non-Government scholarships (16 male and 6 female). The sources of these scholarships and the countries of study were as follows :—

<i>Source</i>	<i>No. awarded</i>			<i>Country of Study</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary Scheme	4	5	9	U.K.
Commonwealth or Colombo Plan	1	—	1	U.K.
Higher Education	1	1	2	Canada
Scholarships	1	—	1	Australia
Brunei Shell Petroleum Co.	4	—	4	Malaysia
Higher Education Scholarships	3	—	3	U.K.
Shell Higher Technical Scholarship	1	—	1	Malaysia
East West Centre Higher Education Scholarship	1	—	1	U.S.A.
Total	16	6	22	

Nine of the total of 29 holders of Government or non-Government Teacher Training scholarships were in-service teachers attending Supplementary Courses for Teachers; 7 of them on Government Scholarships and 2 of them on Commonwealth Bursaries.

Adult Education :

Particulars of adult education in both Malay and English medium, are given in Table X. These give the following comparison with the enrolment figures for 1965 :—

<i>Type of course</i>	<i>Enrolment 1965</i>	<i>Enrolment 1966</i>		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<i>Malay-medium :</i>				
Specialist subjects	475	1,117	260	857
Malay for non-Malays	525	304	189	115
Literacy	2,920	1,686	591	1,098
Total	3,902	3,110	1,040	2,070
<i>English-medium :</i>				
English Language	1,129	1,599	1,104	495

It will be noted that the lower total enrolment in Malay-medium classes in 1966 was due to a considerable drop in the enrolment for literacy classes. One may fairly assume that this is a reflection of the success of the adult education programme in past years in reducing illiteracy, rather than an indication of a decline in interest in these classes. The higher proportion of women to men in the 1966 enrolment (nearly twice as many) is significant in this connection; as also is the increase in the enrolment for specialist subject classes (L.C.E., Typing, Shorthand & Domestic Subjects).

B. NUMBER OF PUPILS/STUDENTS, 1966.

		INTERNAL (ALL RACES)			EXTERNAL (ALL RACES)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
(a) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS		GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS					
1. Primary							
(a) Malay	...	8,179	7,739	15,918	—	—	—
(b) English	...	1,189	959	2,148	—	—	—
2. Secondary							
(a) Malay	...	1,061	767	1,828	21	29	50
(b) English	...	935	444	1,379	84	10	94
3. Vocational ...	...	—	—	—	—	5	5
4. Teacher Training	...	303	87	390	15	5	20
5. Higher Education	...	—	—	—	33	—	33
TOTAL :		11,667	9,996	21,663	153	49	202
(b) NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS		Non-Government Scholars and Private Students					
1. Kindergarten	...	543	415	958	—	—	—
2. Primary	...	3,562	3,065	6,627	—	—	—
3. Secondary	...	1,040	824	1,864	8	3	11
4. Vocational	...	81	—	81	—	31	31
5. Teacher Training	...	—	—	—	4	6	10
6. Higher Education	...	—	—	—	99	36	135
TOTAL :		5,226	4,304	9,530	111	76	187
GRAND TOTAL :		16,893	14,300	31,193	264	125	389

C. NUMBER OF TEACHERS, 1966

	Government Schools			Non-Government Schools			TOTALS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Kindergarten	...	—	—	—	29	29	—	29	29
2. Primary	521	305	826	55	145	200	576	450	1026
3. Secondary	149	39	188	59	35	94	208	74	282
4. Vocational	—	—	—	8	—	8	8	—	8
5. Teacher Training	19	3	22	—	—	—	19	3	22
TOTAL :	689	347	1036	122	209	331	811	556	1367

ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1966

		No. of Schools	Male	No. of Teachers Female	Total	Boys	No. of Pupils Girls	Total
1. KINDERGARTEN								
(a)	Mission ...	6	—	10	10	138	105	243
(b)	Chinese ...	4	—	17	17	389	296	685
(c)	Other (Panaga)	1	—	2	2	16	14	30
TOTAL :		11	—	29	29	543	415	958
2. PRIMARY								
(a)	Malay ...	88	485	270	755	8179	7739	15918
(b)	Govt. English	3	36	35	71	1189	959	2148
(c)	Mission ...	7	7	59	66	1453	1196	2649
(d)	Chinese ...	8	44	73	117	2034	1789	3823
(e)	Other (Panaga)	1	1	10	11	75	80	155
TOTAL :		107	573	447	1020	12930	11763	24693
3. SECONDARY								
(a)	Malay ...	5	97	10	107	1061	767	1828
(b)	Govt. English	3	52	29	81	935	444	1379
(c)	Mission ...	7	26	31	57	696	641	1337
(d)	Chinese ...	3	34	6	40	321	161	482
(e)	Other (Borneo Chart. Inst.)	1	2	1	3	23	22	45
TOTAL :		19	211	77	288	3036	2035	5071
4. VOCATIONAL								
	Artisan Training School (B.S.P.C.)	1	8	—	8	81	—	81
5. TEACHER TRAINING								
	Brunei T.T. College ...	1	19	3	22	303	87	390
GRAND TOTAL :		139	811	556	1367	16893	14300	31193

SCHOOL ENROLMENTS AND STAFF, 1966

A. MALAY SCHOOLS (GOVERNMENT)

	P U P I L S			T E A C H E R S		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
<i>Brunei Town (Brunei I)</i>						
1. S.M.J.A. Primary	948	263	1211	40	10	50
Secondary	442	325	767	33	3	36
Total :	1390	588	1978	73	13	86
2. S.M.R.I.F.	—	870	870	—	52	52
3. S. M. L. M.	666	—	666	31	4	35
4. Sungei Kebun	263	724	987	17	23	40
5. Pintu Malim	210	180	390	11	5	16
6. Sultan Lama	48	64	112	2	3	5
7. Malay Sec. School	395	248	643	41	6	47
Total :	2972	2674	5646	175	106	281
<i>Brunei II</i>						
8. SUAS Muara	123	120	243	10	3	13
9. Serasa	51	51	102	2	2	4
10. Mentiri	27	17	44	3	—	3
11. Tanah Jambu	34	38	72	3	1	4
12. Sungai Hanching	108	96	204	6	2	8
13. Delima I	125	148	273	7	7	14
14. Anggerek Desa	200	202	403	*3	—	3
15. Lambak	83	80	163	4	3	7
16. Burong Pingai	126	120	246	8	3	11
17. Gadong	135	117	252	8	5	13
18. Bunut	165	188	353	3	10	13
19. Bengkurong	19	17	36	3	—	3
20. Kilanas	99	107	206	9	1	10
21. Sengkurong	236	189	425	13	5	18
22. Jerudong	40	25	65	3	—	3
23. Kati Mahar	48	51	99	4	—	4
24. Subok	43	40	83	3	1	4
25. Kiulap	44	35	79	2	2	4
26. Kiarong	21	21	42	1	2	3
Total:	1727	1662	3389	95	47	142

* Anggerek Desa — Most of the teachers in 1966 were trainees. They are not included in the total.

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1966

	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
<i>Brunei III</i>						
27. Putat	29	18	47	2	—	2
28. Pengkalan Batu	52	48	100	7	—	7
29. Batu Marang	78	76	154	6	—	6
30. Limau Manis	60	42	102	4	—	4
31. Panchor Murai	30	41	71	3	—	3
32. Menunggol	27	26	53	2	—	2
33. Baru-Baru	31	33	64	3	—	3
34. Masin	40	37	77	4	—	4
35. Dato Gandi	83	74	157	5	1	6
36. Lumapas	98	103	201	7	2	9
37. Kasat	52	29	81	4	—	4
38. Berbunut	33	24	57	3	—	3
39. Pudak	27	39	66	2	1	3
40. Sg. Besar	25	19	44	3	0	3
Total :	665	609	1274	55	4	59

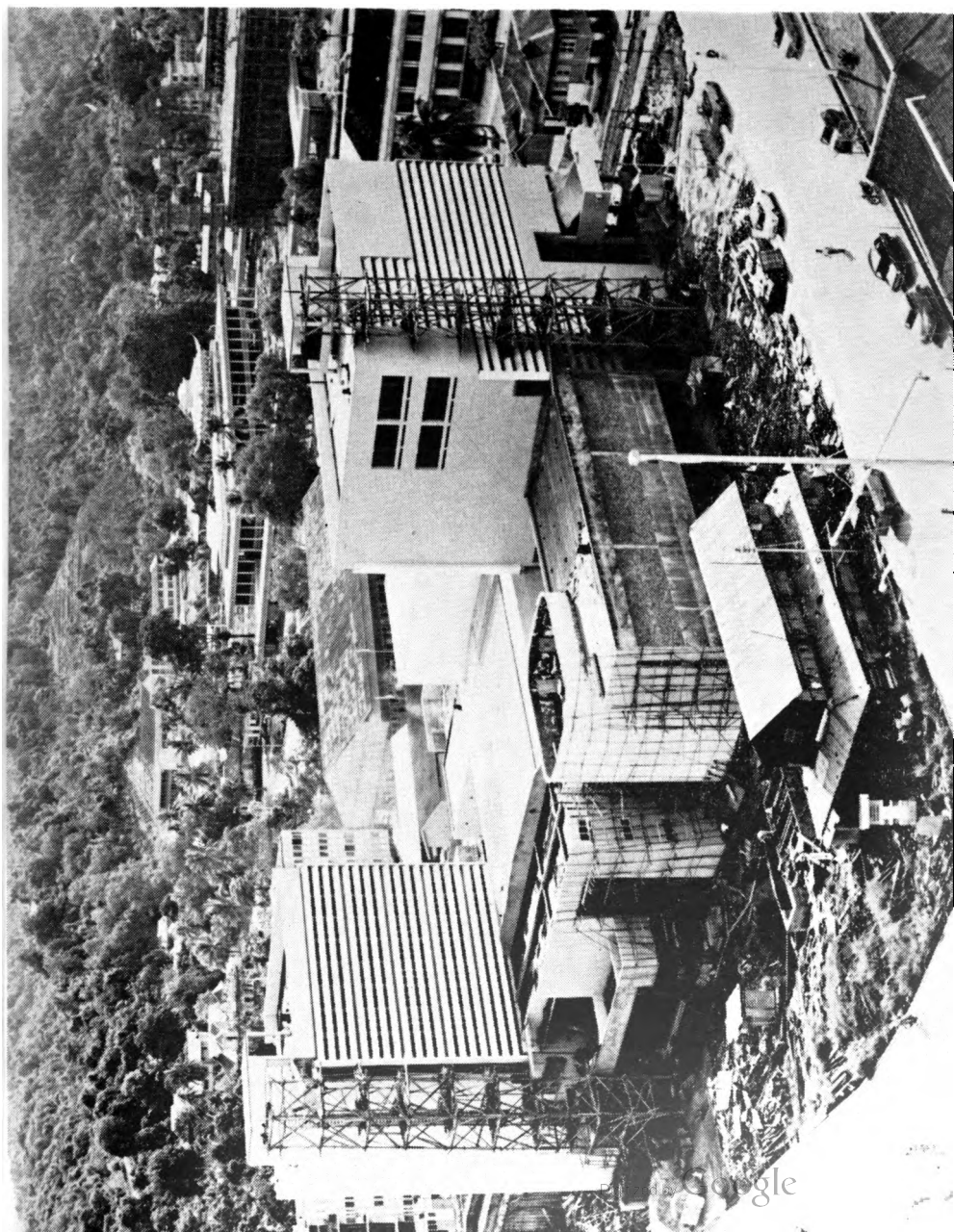
*MALAY SCHOOLS**Tutong I*

41. Muda Hashim						
Primary	201	191	392	13	14	27
Secondary	90	85	175	9	1	10
Total :	291	276	567	22	15	37
42. Bukit Panggal	27	18	45	2	—	2
43. Kiudang	99	88	187	4	4	8
44. Menengah	32	26	58	2	1	3
45. Kupang	59	49	108	4	2	6
46. Sinaut	132	107	239	6	6	12
47. Bakiau	25	24	49	1	2	3
48. Penanjong	79	99	178	5	4	9
49. Mitus	41	30	71	2	1	3
50. Lamunin	110	91	201	6	7	13
51. Birau	57	53	110	6	1	7
52. Keriam	42	45	87	3	4	7
Total :	994	906	1900	63	47	110

Tutong II

53. Pg. Muda Mahkota	17	28	45	2	2	4
54. Bukit Udal	54	46	100	5	1	6
55. Tanjong Maya	116	113	229	8	6	14
56. Layong	86	48	134	4	2	6

*New building for
Broadcasting and
Information Dept. and
Language and
Literature Institute
under construction.*



*S.S. "Anshun" taking
on pilgrims for Mecca
off Muara.*



STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1966

	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
<i>TUTONG II (Continued)</i>						
57. Panchong	55	47	102	4	1	5
58. Ukong	94	69	163	8	1	9
59. Rambai	59	46	105	5	—	5
60. Kampong Bukit	51	30	81	4	—	4
61. Benutan	47	30	77	4	—	4
62. Supon	29	14	43	2	—	2
63. Belabau	17	12	29	1	—	1
64. Damit Pemadang	17	20	37	2	—	2
Total :	642	503	1145	49	13	62
<i>Belait</i>						
65. S.M.A.T.						
Primary	451	480	931	14	26	40
Secondary	100	89	189	7	—	7
Total :	551	569	1120	21	26	47
66. S.M.M.A.	632	692	1324	30	21	51
67. Labi	61	63	124	6	2	8
68. Kuala Balai	21	14	35	2	—	2
69. Rampayoh	38	27	65	3	2	5
70. Sawat	65	51	116	4	—	4
71. Sukang	60	41	101	4	—	4
72. Melilas	27	28	55	3	—	3
73. Lumut	32	25	57	4	—	4
74. Sungai Liang	97	96	193	5	1	6
75. Danau	30	48	78	3	2	5
76. Bt. Beruang	27	24	51	2	2	4
77. Tempuan Telisai	36	52	88	2	1	3
Tota :	1677	1730	3407	89	57	146
<i>Temburong</i>						
78. Bangar						
Secondary	34	20	54	7	—	7
Primary	136	88	224	11	3	14
Total :	170	108	278	18	3	21
79. Bokok	37	48	85	5	—	5
80. Biang	54	23	77	4	—	4
81. Batu Apoi	51	39	90	4	1	5
82. Labu	35	19	54	2	1	3
83. Amo	35	28	63	4	—	4

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1966

	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
MALAY SCHOOLS (GOVERNMENT)						
84. Kinua	35	23	58	3	—	3
85. Belingos	37	33	70	3	—	3
86. Belais	21	23	44	3	—	3
87. Piasau	23	21	44	3	—	3
88. Senukoh	28	24	52	3	—	3
89. Puni	37	33	70	4	1	4
Total:	563	422	985	56	6	62
GRAND TOTAL:	9240	8506	17746	582	280	862
B. GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS						
90. S.O.A.S.C.						
Preparatory	727	1	728	20	3	23
Secondary	640	81	721	31	7	38
Total:	1367	82	1449	51	10	61
91. A.A.C., Seria						
Preparatory	334	194	528	7	7	14
Secondary	295	158	453	21	8	29
Kuala Belait						
Preparatory	128	129	257	9	2	11
Total:	757	481	1238	37	17	54
92. S.T.P.R.I.						
Preparatory	—	635	635	—	23	23
Secondary	—	205	205	—	14	14
Total:	—	840	840	—	37	37
GRAND TOTAL:	2124	1403	3527	88	64	152
C. MISSION SCHOOLS						
93. St. George's						
Primary	181	180	361	1	7	8
Secondary	51	61	112	2	3	5
Total:	232	241	473	3	10	13
94. St. Andrew's						
Kindergarten	25	23	48	—	2	2
Primary	336	246	582	4	9	13
Secondary	129	124	253	5	6	11
Total:	490	393	883	9	17	26

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1966

		<i>PUPILS</i>			<i>TEACHERS</i>		
		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
95.	St. Michael's						
	Kindergarten	38	—	38	—	2	2
	Primary	365	—	365	—	8	8
	Secondary	265	—	265	8	2	10
	Total :	668	—	668	8	12	20
86.	St. Angela's						
	Kindergarten	—	32	32	—	2	2
	Primary	—	353	353	—	9	9
	Secondary	—	283	283	2	9	11
	Total :	—	668	668	2	20	22
97.	St. Margaret's						
	Kindergarten	31	18	49	—	1	1
	Primary	236	182	418	—	12	12
	Secondary	185	120	305	6	8	14
	Total :	452	320	772	6	21	27
98.	St. John's						
	Kindergarten	24	12	36	—	1	1
	Primary	214	141	355	—	10	10
	Secondary	44	43	87	2	2	4
	Total :	282	196	478	2	13	15
99.	St. James's						
	Kindergarten	20	20	40	—	2	2
	Primary	121	94	215	2	4	6
	Secondary	22	10	32	1	1	2
	Total :	163	124	287	3	7	10
GRAND TOTAL :		2287	1942	4229	33	100	133

D. CHINESE SCHOOLS

100.	C.H.M.S., Brunei Town						
	Kindergarten	96	72	168	—	4	4
	Primary	616	583	1199	11	26	37
	Secondary	89	55	144	14	2	16
	Total :	801	710	1511	25	32	57
101.	C.H.S., Kiudang						
	Primary	22	17	39	1	1	2
102.	C.H.S., Tutong						
	Kindergarten	23	23	46	—	1	1
	Primary	76	53	129	3	1	4
	Total :	99	76	175	3	2	5

STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1966

	PUPILS			TEACHERS		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
103. C.L.S., Sg. Liang						
Primary	70	55	125	1	3	4
104. C.C.M.S., Seria						
Kindergarten	191	129	320	—	6	6
Primary	738	653	1391	17	25	42
Secondary	176	74	250	11	3	14
Total:	1105	856	1961	28	34	62
105. C.H.M.S., Kuala Belait						
Kindergarten	79	72	151	—	6	6
Primary	413	338	751	7	13	20
Secondary	56	32	88	10	2	12
Total:	548	442	990	16	20	36
106. C.H.S., Labi						
Primary	87	68	155	3	3	6
107. P.Y.C.S., Temburong						
Primary	12	22	34	1	1	2
GRAND TOTAL:	2744	2246	4990	78	96	174

E. OTHER NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

108. B.S.P. Co., Panaga						
Kindergarten	16	14	30	—	2	2
Primary	75	80	155	1	10	11
Total:	91	94	185	1	12	13
109. Borneo Chartered Institute						
Secondary	23	22	45	2	1	3
Total:	114	116	230	3	13	16

F. VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

110. B.S.P. Co., Artisan Training School	81	—	81	8	—	8
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G. TEACHER TRAINING

111. Brunei Teacher Training College (Govt.)	303	87	390	19	3	22
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STATISTICS INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS, 1966

	<i>PUPILS</i>			<i>TEACHERS</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
SUMMARY						
Malay Schools	9240	8506	17746	582	280	862
Govt. English Schools	2124	1403	3527	88	64	152
Mission Schools	2287	1942	4229	33	100	133
Chinese Schools	2744	2246	4990	78	96	174
Other Non-Govt. Schools	144	116	230	3	13	16
Vocational School	81	—	81	8	—	8
Teacher Training	303	87	390	19	3	22
Grand Total	16893	14300	31193	811	556	1367
Totals in 1965	15391	12919	28310	723	445	1168
Increase	1502	1381	2883	88	111	199

APPENDIX IV

RACES IN INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL GROUPS, 1965

	MALAY		CHINESE		INDIAN		EUROPEAN		EURASIAN		OTHERS		TOTALS	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Malay Schools	8980	8308	164	139	10	9	—	—	—	2	86	48	9240	8506
Govt. English Schools	1749	1091	304	265	11	18	—	—	5	8	55	21	2124	1403
Mission Schools	367	217	1522	1409	123	117	9	4	59	37	207	158	2287	1942
Chinese Schools	28	28	2715	2218	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2744	2246
Other Non-Govt. Schools	9	7	13	17	—	6	82	84	7	1	3	1	114	116
Vocational Schools	34	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	81	—
Teacher Training	276	62	19	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	303	87
TOTALS	11443	9713	4780	4072	144	150	91	88	72	49	363	228	16893	14300
														31193

APPENDIX V
AGE GROUPS, 1966

<i>Age in Completed years</i>	<i>Sex of pupil or student</i>	<i>Total all pupils and students</i>	<i>LEVEL OF EDUCATION</i>			<i>Voca- tional (Artisan Train- ing)</i>
			<i>Kinder- garten and Primary</i>	<i>Second- ary</i>	<i>Teacher Training</i>	
Total all ages	Male	16893	13473	3036	303	81
	Female	14300	12178	2035	87	—
Under 5 years	Male	58	58	—	—	—
	Female	59	59	—	—	—
5 years	Male	413	413	—	—	—
	Female	336	336	—	—	—
6 years	Male	1429	1429	—	—	—
	Female	1251	1251	—	—	—
7 years	Male	1577	1577	—	—	—
	Female	1586	1586	—	—	—
8 years	Male	1630	1630	—	—	—
	Female	1562	1562	—	—	—
9 years	Male	1513	1513	—	—	—
	Female	1394	1394	—	—	—
10 years	Male	1558	1558	—	—	—
	Female	1519	1519	—	—	—
11 years	Male	1428	1425	3	—	—
	Female	1318	1308	10	—	—
12 years	Male	1388	1330	58	—	—
	Female	1180	1131	49	—	—
13 years	Male	1244	1063	181	—	—
	Female	1036	894	142	—	—
14 years	Male	1216	782	434	—	—
	Female	954	641	340	—	—
15 years	Male	935	367	568	—	—
	Female	743	325	418	—	—
16 years	Male	900	221	679	—	—
	Female	594	152	442	—	—

AGE GROUPS, 1966

<i>Age in Completed years</i>	<i>Sex of pupil or student</i>	<i>Total all pupils and students</i>	<i>LEVEL OF EDUCATION</i>			<i>Voca- tional (Artisan Train- ing)</i>
			<i>Kinder- garten and Primary</i>	<i>Second- ary</i>	<i>Teacher Training</i>	
17 years	Male	594	65	519	7	3
	Female	378	28	345	5	—
18 years	Male	360	30	289	35	6
	Female	212	18	173	21	—
19 years	Male	295	11	183	91	10
	Female	103	1	77	25	—
20 years	Male	167	1	81	74	11
	Female	50	—	30	20	—
21 years	Male	78	—	25	43	10
	Female	15	—	5	10	—
22 years	Male	49	—	11	26	12
	Female	7	—	4	3	—
23 years	Male	23	—	4	12	7
	Female	1	—	—	1	—
24 years	Male	16	—	1	6	9
	Female	2	—	—	2	—
Over 24 years	Male	22	—	—	9	13
	Female	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS

COMBINED CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE/G.C.E. 1965

<i>School</i>	<i>Div. I</i>	<i>Div. II</i>	<i>Div. III</i>	<i>G.C.E.</i>	<i>Total of</i>		<i>Total No.</i>
					<i>Passes</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>of Cands.</i>
SOAS College	3	3	21	25	51	14	65
A.A. College	3	6	8	6	23	8	31
St. Margaret's	1	4	6	3	14	4	18
St. Michael's	6	4	—	7	17	1	18
St. Angela's	4	8	2	2	16	—	16
St. Andrew's	1	—	1	10	12	5	17
Priv. Cands.							
Brunei	—	1	2	11	14	11	25
Priv. Cands. Seria	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Total :	18	26	40	66	149	43	192

COMBINED CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE/G.C.E. 1966

<i>School</i>	<i>Div. I</i>	<i>Div. II</i>	<i>Div. III</i>	<i>G.C.E.</i>	<i>Total of</i>		<i>Total No.</i>
					<i>Passes</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>of Cands.</i>
SOAS College	2	11	29	45	87	20	107
A.A. College	3	4	5	14	26	10	36
St. Margaret's	2	7	8	11	28	5	33
St. Michael's	1	11	3	7	22	7	29
St. Angela's	14	9	1	—	24	—	24
St. Andrew's	1	3	5	4	13	3	16
Priv. Cands. Brunei	1	1	5	13	40	18	58
Priv. Cands. Seria	—	1	2	9	12	9	21
Total :	24	47	58	123	252	72	324

LONDON G.C.E. JANUARY — 1966

28 Passes 'O' Level

8 Passes 'A' Level

LONDON G.C.E. JUNE 1966

6 Passes 'O' Level

9 Passes 'O' Level

CAMBRIDGE HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE/GCE 'A' 1965

<i>School</i>	<i>Full H.S.C.</i>	<i>G.C.E. 'A'</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Total No.</i>
				<i>of Cands.</i>
SOAS College	5	7	1	13

CAMBRIDGE HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE/GCE 'A' 1966

<i>School</i>	<i>Full H.S.C.</i>	<i>G.C.E. 'A'</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Total No. of Cands.</i>
SOAS College	3	7	1	11
Priv. Cands. Brunei	1	1	—	2
Priv. Cands. Seria	—	1	1	2
Total :	4	9	2	15

L.C.E. 1965

<i>School</i>	<i>Div. I</i>	<i>Div. II</i>	<i>Div. III</i>	<i>Total No. Passes</i>	<i>Total No. Fail</i>	<i>Total of Cands.</i>
SOAS College	60	10	18	88	9	97
STPRI	25	—	8	33	15	48
St. Andrew's	9	2	20	31	19	50
St. George's	5	1	5	11	—	11
A.A. College	38	3	10	51	38	89
St. Margaret's	26	—	14	40	18	58
St. Michael's	47	—	7	54	1	55
St. Angela's	40	—	3	43	2	45
Priv. Cands. Brunei	2	1	4	7	5	12
Priv. Cands. Seria	2	—	4	6	4	10
Total :	254	17	93	364	111	475

L.C.E. 1966

<i>School</i>	<i>Div. I</i>	<i>Div. II</i>	<i>Div. III</i>	<i>Total No. Passes</i>	<i>Total No. Fail</i>	<i>Total of Cands.</i>
S.M.M.P.						
S.M.M.P. (First Malay Sec. Sch.)	49	—	22	71	9	80
SOAS College	65	11	15	91	8	99
S.T.P.R.I.	28	4	4	36	5	41
St. Andrew's	16	—	7	23	1	24
St. George's	9	—	10	19	2	21
A.A. College	73	—	13	86	12	98
St. Margaret's	30	—	25	55	19	74
St. Michael's	36	1	12	49	2	51
St. Angela's	59	—	13	72	2	74
Priv. Cands. Brunei	1	—	4	5	11	16
Priv. Cands. Seria	1	—	1	2	5	7
Total :	367	16	126	509	76	585

*L.C.E. EXAMINATION MAY, 1966**

<i>STAGE I</i>	<i>No. of Passes</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Total No. of Cands.</i>
Typewriting	—	11	11
Book-keeping	8	2	10
Shorthand	3	11	14
<i>STAGE II</i>			
Typewriting	3	12	15
Book-keeping	2	—	2
Shorthand	5	7	12
<i>STAGE III</i>			
Company Law	1	—	1
Commercial Law	1	—	1
Secretarial Pract.	1	—	1
Typewriting	4	4	8
Shorthand	—	2	2

* May, 1965, figures included in Statistics for 1965.

R.S.A. EXAMINATION 1965

<i>STAGE I</i>	<i>No. of Passes</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Total No. of Cands.</i>
Book-keeping	9	23	32
Shorthand	1	8	9
Eng. for Foreigners	24	36	60
Eng. Language	1	3	4
Typewriting	10	53	63
Arithmetic	2	1	3
<i>STAGE II</i>			
Book-keeping	8	6	14
Eng. for Foreigners	17	40	57
Shorthand	10	3	13
Typewriting	6	17	23
<i>STAGE III</i>			
Eng. for Foreigners	1	—	1
Typewriting	4	8	12

R.S.A. EXAMINATION 1966

<i>STAGE I</i>			
Eng. for Foreigners	9	3	12
Book-keeping	6	5	11
Eng. Language	—	5	5
Shorthand	2	12	14
Typewriting	5	39	44
<i>STAGE II</i>			
Eng. for Foreigners	14	44	58
Eng. Language	—	14	14

<i>STAGE II</i>	<i>No. of Passes</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Total No. of Cands.</i>
Book-keeping	3	7	10
Shorthand	5	15	20
Typewriting	3	16	19

STAGE III

Eng. for Foreigners	1	16	17
Typewriting	—	22	22
Shorthand	—	5	5

CITY AND GUILDS EXAMINATIONS 1965

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Practical Maths	4
Telec. Tech.	1
Telec. Princ. A	1
Eng. Science	1
Radio and Line Trans. A	3
Ad. Telec. and Elect. Princ. I	1
Sound Broadcasting	1
Elect. Inst. Work Course C	1
Elect. Eng. Pract. Inter. D.C. Sect.	—
Elect. Telec. Pract.	1
Elect. Inst. Work Course B	—
Elect. Eng. Pract. Inter A.C.	—

CITY AND GUILDS EXAMINATIONS 1966

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Practical Maths	1
Eng. Science	2
Telecom. Pract.	1
Maths A	1
Telecom. Princ. A	2
Radio and Line Trans. A	1
Maths B	—
Telecom. Princ. B	1
Radio and Line Trans. B	1
Telecoms. Princ. C	1
Radio C	1
Elect. Eng. Pract. D.C.	2
Elect. Eng. Pract. A.C.	—
Ad. Telecom and Electronic Princ. II	1

CHINESE SCHOOLS' SENIOR MIDDLE EXAMINATION, 1966

<i>School</i>	<i>No. of Candidates</i>	<i>No. of Passes</i>
Chung Hwa, Brunei Town	53	45
Chung Ching, Seria		
Chung Hwa, Kuala Belait		

CHINESE SCHOOLS' JUNIOR MIDDLE EXAMINATION, 1966

	<i>No. of Candidates</i>	<i>No. of Passes</i>
Chung Hwa, Brunei Town	77	66
Chung Ching, Seria		
Chung Hwa, Kuala Belait		

TABLE VII

TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATIONS, 1966

SCHOOL/COLLEGE	Approved Graduate				Completed Secondary Course				Not Completed Secondary Course			
	Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>Kindergarten</i>												
Mission ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Chinese ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	14
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	24
<i>Primary</i>												
Govt. Malay ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276	87	209	183
Govt. English ...	4	10	2	2	12	16	—	5	13	1	5	1
Mission ...	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	25	1	—	—	33
Chinese ...	1	—	5	6	6	2	22	29	2	3	8	33
Other Private ...	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—
TOTAL ...	7	12	8	8	19	23	25	59	292	95	222	250
<i>Secondary</i>												
Govt. Malay ...	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	2	89	5	3	—
Govt. English ...	18	14	15	8	11	6	1	—	7	1	—	—

Mission	...	...	3	7	12	9	—	2	11	12	—	—	—	1
Chinese	...	...	6	—	20	4	3	1	4	—	1	1	—	—
Other Private	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	...	28	21	49	21	15	13	19	14	97	7	3	1
<i>Vocational</i>														
Artisan Eng. Sch.	Private	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
<i>Teacher Training</i>														
Government T.T.C.	...	...	2	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	8	1	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	37	33	57	29	43	38	44	78	397	103	223	275

SUMMARY

Education Status	Trained			Untrained			Totals			
	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Approved Graduate	37	33	57	29	94	62	156
Completed Secondary Course	43	38	44	78	87	116	203
Not Completed Secondary Course	397	103	233	275	630	378	1,008
TOTAL	477	174	334	382	811	556	1,367

TABLE VIII

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SCHOOLS, 1966

<i>Type of School</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Teacher Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Pupil- Teacher Ratio</i>
<i>Kindergarten</i>					
Mission	—	10	10	243	24.3
Chinese	—	17	17	685	40.3
Other Private	—	2	2	30	15
<i>Primary</i>					
Malay (Government)	485	270	755	15,919	21.1
Govt. English (Preparatory)	36	35	71	2,148	30.3
Mission	7	59	66	2,649	40.1
Chinese	44	73	117	3,823	32.7
Other Private	1	10	11	155	14.1
<i>Secondary</i>					
Malay (Government)	97	10	107	1,827	17.1
Government English	52	29	81	1,379	17
Mission	26	31	57	1,337	23.5
Chinese	34	6	40	482	12.1
Other private	2	1	3	45	15
<i>Vocational Private</i>	8	—	8	81	10.1
TOTALS	792	553	1,345	30,803	22.9
<i>Teacher Training B.T.T.C. (Government)</i>					
	19	3	22	390	17.7
Totals, School and Teacher Training Combined	811	556	1,367	31,193	22.8

STUDENTS OVERSEAS, 1966

		School		Nursing		Other Vocational		Teacher Training		Higher Education		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	<i>Government Scholarships</i>												
	Singapore	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	42	—
	Malaysia	19	29	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	22	29
	Britain ...	45	10	—	5	—	—	12	6	22	—	79	21
	Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
	Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
	TOTAL	105	39	—	5	—	—	14	6	33	—	152	50
2.	<i>Non-Government Scholarships</i>												
	Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
	Britain ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	—	8	5
	Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	U.S.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	12	1	16	6

3. *Private*

Singapore	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	8	4	4
Hong Kong	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Taiwan	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	21	54	21	21
Japan	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Britain	...	...	4	3	—	27	2*	—	9	4	13	36	36
Australia	...	...	3	—	—	2	—	—	11	2	14	5	5
Canada	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	2	2
U.S.A.	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	...	...	8	3	—	29	2	—	1	87	35	95	70
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	113	42	—	34	2	18	12	132	36	263	126

* 1 Physio-therapy, 1 Shorthand.

These figures do not include 8 in-service Government teachers attending a one-year course in the Malay Language and its teaching, at the Malay Language Institute, Kuala Lumpur.

					No. of Classes	Enrolment		Teachers		Total
						Men	Women	Men	Women	
A. Malay-Medium										
L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	6	121	20	10	1	11
Typing	...	...	...	...	3	39	14	3	—	3
Shorthand	...	...	...	...	9	100	64	7	—	7
Domestic subjects	...	...	...	...	26	—	759	—	7	7
Malay for Non-Malays	...	...	...	...	18	189	115	—	1	18
Literacy	...	...	...	...	167	591	1,098	124	43	167
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	229	1,040	2,070	161	52	213
B. English-Medium										
English Language	...	...	...	...	23	1,104	495	21	6	23

(b) LANGUAGE & LITERATURE INSTITUTE

Besides continuing the projects launched in 1965, there were also several new projects launched in 1966 under the policy of the Language & Literature Institute stated fully in the 1965 annual report. The following are the activities and results achieved by each section of the institute during 1966.

1. *Publication Section :*

During the past, this section has published one or two books only but no magazine at all.

During 1966 this section started a scheme to publish books of which two were completed in the same year :—

- (1) Sha'er Rakis (Rakis poems).
- (2) Workbook and Sketch Maps, Thomas Pickles, B.Sc. Book VI.

The expenditure approved for this section was only \$35,000.00 so it was not possible to publish more.

Preparations were made, however, to publish in 1967 or later:

- (a) 12 books for children (reprints and originals).
- (b) 6 books "on workbooks and sketch maps" by Thomas Pickles, Book I, II, III, V, VII, VIII (translation).
- (c) 1 book on Economic Policies.

Besides the above, this section has also published a quarterly magazine BAHANA for literature and culture.

As a further step in publishing magazines, two more were produced, namely "BERIGA" on general subjects and academic articles or likewise issued once in three months with about 50 pages. The other one is "MEKAR" for children, containing articles on educational values with the aim of teaching children to know development in the world.

Preparation in selecting and compiling articles for these two magazines were completed in 1966, and there is every possibility that the magazines will be published in 1967. Apart from this, the

institute will also publish a book on the geography of Brunei. A discussion was held with the authorities of the University of Malaya on this matter and both parties agreed to implement the scheme. This was followed by the arrival of four more lecturers who did research work for the book. They were Dayang Zaharah bte. Haji Mahmud, Dr. W.D. McTargat, Awang Khoo Soo Hock and Awang Lam Thin Fook. The research was started in February, 1967, during the holiday period of the university.

2. *Sales of Books :*

Most of the books published by the Institute were sold to the Education Department, Brunei, for use in government schools. Besides this, some were sold by book stores who served as agents to the Institute. Figures of sales were as follows :—

In 1965 : \$8,852.80

In 1966 : \$8,817.30

3. *Translation Section :*

This is a new section comprising three officers. This section also helps in coining terminologies for use in the educational field and in daily life through :—

- (a) translation of school text books for primary and middle schools.
- (b) translation of official forms whenever necessary, to help other government departments and business houses in doing translation;
- (c) translation of articles for the magazines "BERIGA" and "MEKAR".

During 1966 the following tasks were carried out :—

- (1) Translating geography books.
- (2) Translating official forms for the government and business houses.
- (3) Translating more than 20 articles for the magazines "BERIGA" and "MEKAR" from various overseas magazines in English, German and Dutch, apart from writing articles on development.
- (4) Translating a book on Economics.

In view of the large amount of work done and to be done by the Translation Section, the number of its officers is rather small, specially since one of them is always assisting other sections.

4. *Terminology Section :*

The Terminology Committee formed in 1965, began to translate and coin terminologies for forms from government departments but since its meeting on 18th June, 1966, the committee has begun compiling terminologies on government departmental administration based on the list of terminologies of the Language and Literature Institute, Kuala Lumpur.

The statistics on terminologies were as below :—

Administrative terminologies	...	...	...	1612
Marine Department terminologies (from forms)				71
Commercial terminologies	...	...	...	22
Cinema terminologies	...	...	...	8
Store Department terminologies	...	...	...	207

At the end of 1966 three more terminology committees were being formed for economy, education and laws.

5. *Research Section :*

This section started work late in 1965 under the Terminology, Research and Compiling Officer and another Assistant Research Officer. The duty of this section is to compile a dictionary of local Brunei dialects, Malay folk songs and folk lores of Brunei. Up to May, 1966 (when the officer went to Malaysia for a course) the work done was as follows :—

Compiling a dictionary on

Brunei dialects	...	...	2,000 words with meanings.
Brunei Malay folk songs	...		5.
Brunei Malay folk lores	...		4.

6. *Compiling Dictionary Section :*

At the beginning of 1966 this section functioned under an Assistant Research Officer who compiled words of Brunei dialects

but after his departure to Malaysia to attend a language course, this work was stopped. Only in October, 1966, an Assistant Compiling Officer was appointed to continue the work.

Until the end of 1966, the sections mentioned above, namely the Terminology, Research and Compiling sections were under the Terminology, Research and Compiling Officer. The other officers were :—

- (1) Assistant Terminology, Research and Compiling Officer;
- (2) Assistant Research Officer; and
- (3) Assistant Compiling Officer.

These sections were still in need of more staff with proper qualifications suitable for the work in the sections. If these officers were available, there would be every possibility that work could be done more smoothly and more projects launched.

7. *Library Section :*

In 1966 this section was run by a Librarian with two Assistant Librarians and two attendants.

The work done in 1966 was similar to that in past years, collecting books of educational value and others in Malay, English and other languages, plus magazines, journals and newspapers. The number of books bought in 1966 was 2,652, and the total number of books in the library at the end of the year was 14,346.

The library was not ready for opening to the public because of the lack of space.

Another branch of the library was the mobile library which in 1966 had 3,634 books of which 297 were bought in that year.

To implement the mobile library scheme the Language and Literature Institute bought a van to carry Malay books for lending to the public. It travels to all parts of the state under a fixed schedule. The Institute had sent letters to every District Officer to inform the public where to gather for the arrival of the mobile library. In this way, it was hoped that the library would help in the spread of knowledge among the people.

8. *Language Development Section :*

Introduction

The Language Development Section is under the Language Development Organiser. This section had its own estimates a large portion in the budget of the Language and Literature Institute for 1966. The organiser's duty in general was to propagate the use of Malay at all levels of society. It could be said that this section has tried to instill consciousness of using the official language, Malay, in every-day life. During 1966 this section had carried out the following work :—

A. *Posters, Advertisements, Sign Boards and Notice Boards.*

(a) Shops and Business Houses :

From time to time, this section encouraged the use of Malay on Sign Boards, Notice Boards or similar objects in shops and business houses in the state. Following State Secretariat Circular No. 43/1963, almost all shops and business houses in Belait District had used Malay on Sign Boards correctly under the terms stated in the said circular. In Brunei/Muara district the implementation was about 70%. In the smaller districts of Tutong and Temburong, the use of Malay on Sign Boards was very satisfactorily done.

(b) Road Posters and Stickers for cars :

Posters "GUNAKAN-LAH BAHASA MELAYU (Use Malay)" were distributed and fixed in places where the public gathered *e.g.* road junctions, in front of business houses and others. The stickers "GUNAKAN-LAH BAHASA MELAYU" were also given to the public who owned cars. The object of these posters and stickers was to remind the public that the Malay language had become the official language of the State.

B. *The Development of Language and Culture Section :*

This section was formed as a link between the Language and Literature Institute, Brunei and language and cultural enthusiasts. With mutual co-operation of the Institute and the public, it was hoped that the policy and aims of the Institute would be implement-

ed in accordance with State Secretariat Circular No. 36/1962. To achieve this, the Development of Language and Culture section held forums on several aspects of life which were well attended by the public. The themes of the forums were as follows :—

1. Date : 25th February, 1966.
Speaker : Awang Abdul Rahman bin Dato Paduka Mohd. Taib.
Theme : “Spirit of Clause 82(1) of the Brunei State Constitution hailing the Malay Language as the State Official Language”.
2. Date : 11th March, 1966.
Speakers : Awang Maksin bin Kadir and Awang Badaruddin bin Haji Othman.
Theme : “Problems of the National Language in a multi-racial country”.
3. Date : 25th March, 1966.
Speaker : Awang Abdul Aziz bin Juned.
Theme : “Language as a machine to elevate the value of culture”.
4. Date : 5th April, 1966.
Speaker : Dr. B. Simandjuntak.
Theme : “Malay Language as a medium of instruction in education”.
5. Date : 22nd April, 1966.
Speaker : Awang Leman bin Ahmad.
Theme : “Regional Dialects in Literature”.
6. Date : 6th May, 1966.
Speaker : Awang Mahmud bin Bakyr.
Theme : “Customs and traditions in the life of mankind”.
7. Date : 3rd June, 1966.
Speaker : Yang Mulia Haji Mohd. Zain bin Haji Seruddin.
Theme : “Role of religion towards man : from the Islamic point of view”.

8. Date : 17th June, 1966.
Speaker : Che'gu Abdullah bin Aliashim.
Theme : "Teaching Malay in non-Malay Schools".
9. Date : 15th July, 1966.
Speaker : Yang Berhormat Awang Abdul Aziz bin P U K. Awang Haji Umar.
Theme : "The Application of Malay Language in Government administration".
10. Date : 12th August, 1966.
Speaker : Yang Mulia Awang Hapidz bin Laksamana.
Theme : "Malays in Commerce".
11. Date : 26th August, 1966.
Speaker : Yang Mulia Dato Isa bin Dato Haji Ibrahim.
Theme : "The application of Malay in laws".
12. Date : 21st October, 1966.
Speaker : Awang Hamdani bin Haji Abdul Rahman.
Theme : "Brunei Malay Teachers Association : Viewing its aim to execute the association's policies".
13. Date : 4th November, 1966.
Speaker : Yang Berhormat Awang Abdul Aziz bin P.U.K. Awang Haji Umar.
Theme : "Brunei's Economy".
14. Date : 2nd December, 1966.
Speaker : Yang Mulia Pengiran Bahar bin Pengiran Shahbandar Anak Hashim.
Theme : "The problem of skilled and semi-skilled labour in Brunei".

C. *The Development of Language and Culture Board's programme on the air*

This programme was one of the several activities of the Language and Culture Board. Radio Brunei had given its co-operation in allotting half an hour periods for fortnightly broadcasts. Subjects of the broadcasts were talks on language, literature and culture,

poetry reading, comments on poetry and other subjects connected with language and literature. The first broadcast was made on 19th February, and up to 22nd December, 18 broadcasts were made.

D. *Short Story Writing Competition for Children*

In 1966 a competition was held on writing short stories for children. The aim of the competition was to "encourage and develop talented story writers, and to provide more reading matter for the children of this country so that they could realise the development of the language and literature suitable with the education and culture of the country". Thirteen short story writers took part in the competition. The results of the competition announced on 2nd March, 1966 were as follows :—

- First prize : Awang Masri bin Yakit.
- Second prize : Awang Leman bin Ahmad.
- Third prize : Awang Hashim bin Ahmad.
- Consolation prizes : Awang Dzulkiflee bin Abd. Latif.
Awang Muhammad bin Awg. Jambol.
Awang Ibrahim bin Muhammad.
Awang Abd. Karim bin Md. Salleh.

The successful short stories would be published in book form as additional reading matter for children.

E. *Translation Class*

The primary aim of this class was to train interested government officers in translation work. This class was considered important in view of the existing shortage of well-trained officers for translation work, especially English/Malay and Malay/English. At present the Institute has one class only 3 times per week in the evening.

Staff Training :

In order to achieve progress much would depend on qualified officers to carry out the tasks or duties entrusted on them. In view of this important aspect, the Language and Literature Institute has endeavoured to send its staff overseas for training to acquire more

knowledge and experience. The following officers of the institute are now under training :—

- (1) Ak. Asmalee bin Pengiran Ahmad (Artist) at 34, Leinster Square, Brunei House, Bayswater, London W.2.
- (2) A. Sabtu bin Ampuan Safiuddin, Assistant Research Officer at the University of Malaya on one year course.
- (3) Abd. Ghani bin Muhammad, Assistant Librarian at National Library, Singapore on a six month course.

Generally, the Language and Literature Institute could be considered to have achieved success in carrying out its tasks in the year under review. Meanwhile, there are still many more problems to face, especially the shortage of officers with high qualifications and experience to fill the essential vacancies. Moreover the officers concerned must have a good knowledge of Malay plus a professional qualification that makes it difficult to recruit them. In order to achieve our aim in getting the public making full use of the Malay language, all propagation projects must be launched on a big scale. But due to shortage of officers which is still unsolved, the propagation has to be done according to circumstances and existing capacity.

The schemes, however, would be continued. A new building has been built for the Language and Literature Institute consisting of offices for the staff, library, meeting room, development room, research room and others. The building is expected to be completed by the end of 1967. It is hoped that after its completion, there would be more facilities to achieve the aim of the institute.

(c) MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Director of Medical Services is the Head of the Medical and Health Department and is responsible for the clinical and preventive Public Health Services within the State.

He is, in addition, the Registrar of Births and Deaths, the Registrar of Medical Practitioners and Dentists and the Registrar of Midwives. He is also the Licensing Officer under the Poisons Enactment. He is gazetted as the Port Health Officer and is

directly responsible for administratring the followings laws in Brunei : —

1. The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment.
2. The Births and Deaths Registration Enactment (1923).
3. The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Enactment (1956).
4. The Midwives Enactment (1955).
5. The Dangerous Drugs Enactment (1956).
6. Poisons Enactment (1956).

As head of the Government Medical and Health Services, he is responsible for the planning, programming and implementation of the national health programme, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Development.

The senior staff of the Medical and Health Department now comprises in addition to the Director of Medical Services : —

- (a) 7 Clinical Specialists
- (b) 2 Medical Officers of Health
- (c) 15 Medical Officers
- (d) 3 Dental Officers
- (e) 1 Pharmaceutical Chemist
- (f) 1 Matron
- (g) 1 Sister Tutor
- (h) 1 Midwifery Tutor
- (i) 2 Physiotherapists
- (j) 1 Malaria Expert
- (k) 2 WHO Malaria Consultants

General Medical Services :

The General Medical Services to the State are provided through several hospitals, outdoor clinics, travelling dispensaries, and a Flying Doctor Service.

The State is divided into 4 Administrative Districts. Of these, Brunei District includes the Capital, Brunei Town, in which is located the Headquarters of the Medical and Health Department and the largest State Hospital. Most Clinical Specialists are attached to the latter and visit other parts of the State periodically.

There is a busy District Hospital of 94 beds at Kuala Belait in Belait District; and a small District Hospital of 16 beds at Bangar in Temburong District.

Senior Medical Staff have been maintained in Brunei Town and in Kuala Belait for some years. At the end of 1966, for the first time, two Medical Officers were sent to Tutong for the care of Tutong District. It is now intended to go ahead with the planning of a District Hospital for this District.

The main State Hospital is the General Hospital in Brunei Town and provides a full range of up-to-date medical facilities. It has, at present, 212 functioning beds.

The Government in 1966 provided a Budget of \$M7,082,815 for the Medical and Health Services of the country.

Specialist Clinical Services are available at Brunei Town where there are a Specialist Physician, a Specialist Surgeon, an Ophthalmologist, an Obstetrician and Gynaecologist and an Anaesthetist. Female clinics are in the care of Lady Medical Officers. Primary treatment of mental patients is in the hands of a Medical Officer experienced in this speciality who has also attached to him an experienced Mental Health Sister.

Movement of patients to the main hospital centre is by ambulance along the main road and subsidiary roads; and by outboard engine boats along the main waterways. Emergency cases are also lifted by the Flying Doctor Helicopter.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company makes an important contribution to the care of the sick of the State. The company has a well staffed hospital at Kuala Belait with a potential 120 beds (actually 85 current). In the main the Brunei Shell Petroleum Hospital and clinics serve the oilfield population and also provide public health services within its area. Excellent cooperation between the Brunei Shell Petroleum Medical Department and the Government Medical and Health Department has always been maintained.

The Flying Doctor Service :

This Service, conducted by helicopter, was introduced in 1965 and has made possible the provision of modern medical facilities to all kampongs (villages) in the remote parts of the State. Many of these were previously completely isolated for long periods in every year.

The Flying Doctor Team consists of a doctor, a midwife and a nurse. They go out on a regular service three times a week; and also attend emergencies when these occur.

The basis of the organization of the Service is the division of the 268 rural kampongs (villages) into 24 groups. In each group one kampong is called the Key Kampong and is the main kampong visited : the remaining kampongs feed their patients to the the Key Kampong. However, exigencies permitting, some of the feeding kampongs are also visited.

Two days before each flight the public is informed by radio announcement when and where the Flying Doctor Team will visit so that patients and pregnant women can be assembled.

Training :

There are no Brunei Medical Practitioners serving the State. A number of Brunei Students are studying medicine and training as nurses abroad. Some of them are in receipt of Government Scholarship grants.

Within the State, there is a School of Nursing in the charge of a qualified Sister Tutor. There is also a School of Midwifery in the care of a qualified Midwifery Sister Tutor.

The Medical Department Overseas Training and Scholarship Committee makes recommendations to Government periodically of various medical staff for post qualification courses as Ward Sisters, Psychiatric Nurses and in other nursing specialities. School Dental Nurses and Dental Mechanics are usually trained at the Dental Training School in Penang.

Laboratory Technicians and Public Health Inspectors are currently under training in Singapore. Junior Public Health Inspectors undergo a course of training in the State.

Recruitment into the Medical and Health Department from the State is somewhat restricted in scope because of its limited population. Trained personnel are obtained by advertisement from overseas territories and of course from Brunei State, if available.

The Dental Services :

Fifteen fully equipped new school dental clinics have been brought into use during 1966, and every effort is being made to maintain 100% school dental cover.

Many dental patients, young and old are brought to Brunei Town for dental treatment by helicopter under the auspices of the Flying Doctor Service.

Normal dental clinics are maintained in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait; and a Dental Officer periodically visits Tutong and Bangar.

School Medical Services :

School Medical Officers have been recruited and the school medical service will be inaugurated in 1967.

Malaria and Malaria Eradication Project :

Malaria has been recorded since 1921 as a serious problem in parts of Brunei, although it has been reported to be slight or absent from some other parts.

A systematic malaria survey was done in 1952 and 1953 by an Australian malaria survey team and specialists from the World Health Organization. Following this, Government carried out anti-malaria activities which included DDT house spraying and anti-malaria drug distribution from 1953 to 1962. In 1962 WHO recommended Government the institution of a National Malaria Eradication Service with assistance from WHO. An agreement was made between Government and WHO, on 7th May, 1962. A Malaria Adviser was assigned to Brunei by WHO on 20th May, 1962, and is likely to remain in the State for some years : a very fortunate provision. In addition, a WHO Sanitarian has also been sent to Brunei as an Adviser.

During 1966 the National Malaria Eradication Project was actively engaged in the 'attack phase' of eradication which continued until the end of the year.

The project staff were assisted by two WHO advisers, one of whom was a Sanitarian. It should be recorded that the latter was also of signal service to the Medical and Health Department in the training of its Junior Health Inspectors in general hygiene.

Government, in agreeing to institute a National Malaria Eradication Service, approved a total expenditure for this purpose of \$M5,504,670.00 for the five year period 1963-1968.

The National Malaria Eradication Project is provided with a Headquarters building including offices, laboratories, a map making room and a conference room.

It has also ample vehicles and riverine transport.

As an indication of the actual work done in the course of the 'attack phase' of the National Malaria Eradication Project during 1966, 26,473 blood slides were examined. Of these, only 26 slides were found to be positive. The operation having been successful, the Project moved into the phase of 'consolidation' with the termination of 1966.

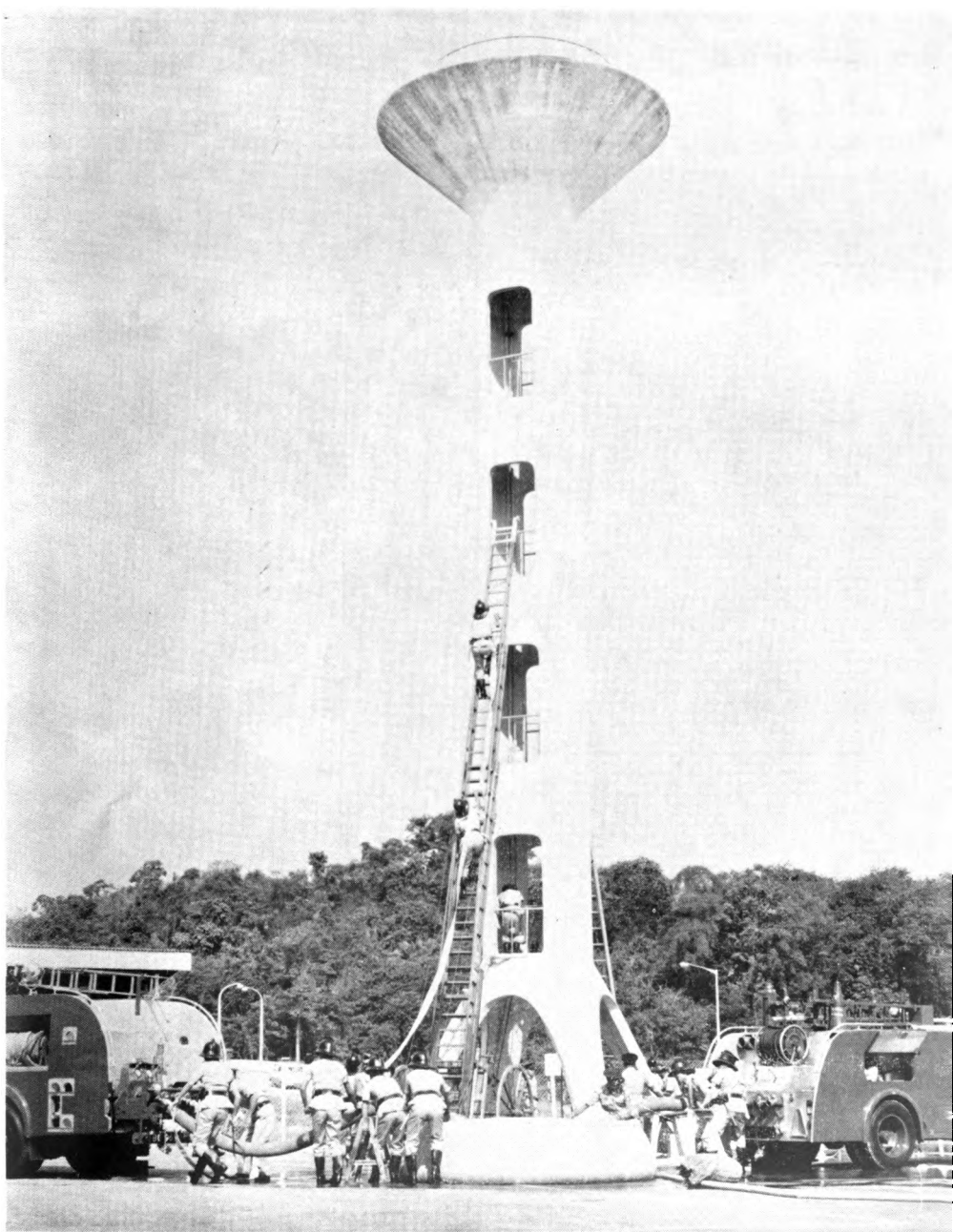
General Public Health Cover :

Cholera :

Since the cholera epidemic experienced in the State in 1965 every effort has been made to maintain a high standard of immunisation against this disease. A special effort in this respect is made to establish such a standard in time for the annual birthday celebrations of His Highness the Sultan, when large congregations of people occur.

The Flying Doctor Team inoculates all villagers requiring immunisation. This is a permanent service.

About half the population of the State was vaccinated against smallpox (59,391) in 1966, when it became known that cases had occurred in the neighbouring territory of Sarawak, in East Malaysia.



Men of the Brunei Fire Brigade at practice.

*Royal Brunei Malay
Regiment's Patrol
Boats off Muara.*



1966 was notable for the fact that there were no serious epidemics except for infantile diarrhoea.

Notification of infectious diseases received in 1966 :

The following table shows 1966 to have been a relatively quiet year from this point of view, by comparison with 1964 and 1965. It requires little comment.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED IN 1966

International Classification of Diseases

			1964	1965	1966
A	1	Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	285	304	171
A	6-10	Syphilis (all forms) ...	—	7	—
A	11	Gonococcal infections (all forms) ...	—	8	—
A	12	Typhoid and other Salmonella infections ...	—	22	3
A	14	Cholera (all forms) ...	—	92	—
A	16	Dysentery (all forms) ...	20	38	12
A	17	Scarlet fever ...	—	1	—
A	18	Streptococcal sore throat ...	—	17	—
A	21	Diphtheria (membranous croup)	29	31	17
A	22	Whooping cough ...	7	4	4
A	23	Meningococcal infection ...	—	5	—
A	28	Acute poliomyelitis ...	6	6	—
A	32	Measles ...	24	438	70
A	34	Infectious Hepatitis ...	3	17	—
A	36	Typhus (scrub type) ...	—	2	1
A	37	Malaria ...	15	96	26
A	43	Leptospirosis ...	—	3	—
A	43	Chickenpox ...	135	667	142
A	43	Parotitis (Mumps) ...	31	7	3
A	104	Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (except diarrhoea of the new born) ...	18	64	267

A	115 Sepsis of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium (Puer- peral fever)	2	4	—
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Environmental Sanitations :

Water supply :

Further plans are under consideration to improve and increase the piped water supply to the large urban centres, in which, particularly in Brunei Town, the demands have greatly increased.

Sewerage :

The rural areas continue to be introduced to the use of bore hole latrines.

Wherever possible new houses are required to have septic tanks constructed.

Progress has been made with the furtherance of plans for sewerage systems both in urban Brunei Town and in urban Kuala Belait. *Garbage disposal* is by collection, dumping and by neutralisation by "burning off".

Port Health Work :

A very close watch is maintained on all incoming travellers into the State; and when necessary, on all incoming food supplies.

In this, close cooperation has been maintained with, and received from, the Marine Department.

The State Agricultural Department's Veterinary Officer maintains contact with the Medical and Health Department, thereby coordinating action on the control of importation of animals.

School Health :

As mentioned above, School Medical Officers have been recruited to undertake a School Medical Service.

All new school construction is being planned to include a Dental Clinic and a School Medical Officers' Room.

It is intended that the health of every child should be documented from the moment it is born, through the pre-school years at the Child Health Clinics, and through the School Medical Services in continuity until the adult state is reached.

Maternity Services :

Active ante-natal and post-natal clinics are maintained throughout the State. These are in the care of qualified Health Sisters, assisted by midwives and Health Nurses. The welfare of infants is also supervised at these clinics, in which the usual immunisations are provided.

A domiciliary Midwifery Service takes care of those midwifery patients who give birth in their own homes.

Abnormal cases are sent to hospital and in great emergency, are moved to hospital by helicopter.

The maternal mortality is very much less than in previous years but is slightly increased on that of 1965.

The following tables show the maternity work done in the State during 1966; and also give a comparison of maternal mortality during the last five years.

SUMMARY OF MATERNITY WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE STATE IN 1966

	<i>Tem-</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Brunei</i>	<i>burong</i>	<i>Tutong</i>	<i>Belait</i>	
Total registered births	2,374	163	535	1,017	4,089
Deliveries by Government and B.S.P.					
C. Midwives	1,269	63	282	704	2,318
Ante-natal cases	1,005	154	339	693	2,191
Born before arrival	999	24	146	302	1,471
Miscarriages	9	—	5	26	40
Stillbirths	16	5	1	5	27
Prematurity	31	5	5	43	84
Foetal abnormality	1	—	—	1	2

Perinatal deaths	3	2	—	6	11
Post partum haemorrhage	42	4	—	20	66
Ante partum haemorrhage	2	1	—	6	9
Malpresentation	11	—	—	7	18
Multiple pregnancy	7	1	1	3	12
Retained placenta	15	2	—	9	26

MATERNAL DEATHS IN BRUNEI 1962-1966

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Maternal Deaths</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate/100 Live Births</i>
1962	12	2.99
1963	14	3.98
1964	7	1.68
1965	4	0.95
1966	5	1.22

Finally a review of the causes of deaths in the State has been made. The importance of some specific causes of death is shown by their percentage of the total number of deaths, in the following table : —

<i>ICD No.</i>	<i>CAUSES</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>
001-019	Tuberculosis	9.1	7.5
020-138	All other infectious disease	2.3	0.8
140-239	Cancer all forms)	5.1	5.2
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting C.N.S.	3.2	1.8
420-422	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart diseases	1.1	1.9
430-447	Other diseases of circulating system	8.2	5.8
490-493	Pneumonia	12.4	11.6
500-502	Bronchitis	2.7	0.8

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530-587	Disease of digestive system	9.5	11.3
590-637	Diseases of genito-urinary system	1.5	1.4
750-759	Congenital malformation	2.4	1.4
760-776	Diseases peculiar to early infancy	7.5	4.4
640-689	Complications of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium	1.1	0.8
E810-835	Motor vehicle accidents	0.4	0.9
Rem. of E800-999	Other accidents	3.2	4.7

(d) TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

A qualified Town Planning Officer, on loan from the Inspectorate of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (U.K.), following service with the Government of Singapore, commenced his duties in the Development Office in October, 1966.

His duties include the operation of an Outline Development Plan for Brunei Town which was completed in the previous month; to prepare zoning plans for other centres of population; and a physical plan of the whole State. Provision exists for a draughtsman and junior technical assistant but these posts are to be filled.

Regard was given immediately to the Outline Plan in the control of development within the Brunei Town area. Consultations took place at once with Government Departments regarding the Outline Plan, with the intention of producing a simplified version for everyday use by the Departments and the Municipal Board. The Town Planning Officer advises the Lands Department on applications for the change of the special conditions attached to lands, also regarding military requirements, housing, resettlement and commercial proposals. The Municipal Boards of Brunei Town and Kuala Belait referred development proposals to him for advice.

Government Committees were advised on the planning aspects of major projects including the Brunei Deep Water Port, Brunei International Airport, the State Medical Centre, Brunei Stadium, New Government Offices, industrial and educational development and others.

New projects were instigated at Tutong Town including new Government Offices, Civic Centre, Playing Field, Rest House, telecommunications exchange, police station and quarters. Advice was given on various schemes in Temburong, Seria and Kuala Belait.

Both the towns of Kuala Belait and Seria are founded in the coastal low-lying land in the District, and reclamation of these swamp lands by sand from the nearby beach is necessary before any development can be carried out. With more sand roads being

constructed during the last few years development work by the Government and private sectors in these two towns has increased markedly.

Hitherto there has never been any proper town planning in these two areas which merely follow the traditional method of allocating private lots some with permanent grant titles while the rest are on a basis of between 15-25 years. A few years ago the Municipal Board felt that planning was essential in order that these two towns could expand in an orderly and proper manner. However, as there was no qualified Town Planner in the State then, the Municipal Board after lengthy discussion decided to provide in the initial stage a zoning system with provision of taking over the temporary leased private lots adjacent to the towns for eventual expansion of the commercial centres.

Steps were also taken to set aside an area on the outskirts of Kuala Belait to resettle these people with provision for other new applicants for land. Work is now in hand to construct sand roads in this area.

It is also proposed to utilise the area in Seria, better known as Well 22, for Government housing, and light industrial purposes *e.g.* vehicle workshops, welding shops, etc.

After the arrival of the Town Planner in the State this year, the above plans were presented to him and his comments confirmed that the above approach was appropriate and in order. The Town Planner has been invited to sit on the Municipal Board, and it is hoped that in the next few years a proper master town plan for both Kuala Belait and Seria would be finalised.

Building construction carried out by the Government in both towns are the Open Air Market, Civic Centre, Reading Room, and Government Quarters. In the private sector good progress has also been marked throughout the year, this is mainly in the construction of private dwelling houses, and some shophouses in Kuala Belait Town. There were 53 private building plans submitted and approved by the Municipal Board during the year

The State-wide electrification scheme—a high tension line from Kuala Belait to Brunei Town with a major power station in Seria is now completed. Work is now in hand for sub-stations and cable work in both these towns.

The preliminary investigation into sewerage disposal for both Kuala Belait and Seria Towns carried out by a consultant firm in 1965, was completed. A report was submitted and approved by the Government. It is expected that this project will be commenced in 1967.

CHAPTER 8

LEGISLATION

AMONG the enactments passed during 1966, were the following :—

1. *Police Force (Amendment) Enactment, 1966 :*

The enactment repealed the provisions of the Principal Enactment relating to the out-dated punishment by way of imprisonment in police cells on a ration of bread or rice, and introduced new forms of punishment of “severe reprimand” and “reprimand”.

2. *Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment), 1966 :*

This enactment amends S.28 of the Principal Enactment by providing for powers of arrest without warrant of local army deserters which hitherto the police did not have.

3. *Fire Brigade Enactment, 1966 :*

Hitherto the Fire Brigade had functioned without statutory rules or regulations. The enactment provides laws for the constitution and control of the fire brigade. The Controller is vested with the administration of the brigade subject to the orders of the Mentri Besar. It also provides for terms of service of the members and for their punishments against breaches of discipline, necessary in a disciplined force. It is significant to mention that members of the brigade acting bonafide shall not be liable to any action for damages for any acts done or omitted to be done by them in connection with their duties on the occasion of a fire, as is the case under similar enactments elsewhere.

General :

The Attorney-General is the adviser on all legal matters connected with the affairs of the State referred to him by the Sultan or by the Government through the State Secretary. He is also the Public Prosecutor of the State and, as such, has the power exercisable at his discretion to institute, conduct or discontinue any proceedings for an offence other than proceedings before a Muslim Court or before a Court Martial. In addition to his normal duties, the Attorney-General is also the Registrar of Companies, Business Names and Trade Marks. The Legal Department is responsible for the gazetting of all legal notifications and the maintenance of a law library.

CHAPTER 9

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

THE Courts constituted in the State are as follows :—

- (a) The Supreme Court of Brunei, consisting of the High Court and the Court of Appeal;
- (b) Courts of the Magistrates of the First, Second and Third Classes; and
- (c) Courts of the Chief Kathi and of Kathis.

(a) THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of Brunei was established by the Supreme Court Enactment, 1963, and consists of the Chief Justice and such number of Puisne Judges as may from time to time be appointed by the Sultan in Council.

Not less than three Supreme Court Judges constitute the Court of Appeal, but in certain special circumstances two Judges can constitute the Court. It deals with appeals, criminal and civil, from the High Court. The High Court is presided over by a single Judge who has unlimited jurisdiction in all criminal and civil matters. It may pass any sentence authorised by law, including sentence of death. Appeals lie to the High Court, in civil and criminal cases, from the Courts of First Class Magistrates, sitting in either original or appellate jurisdiction, and from the Courts of Second Class Magistrates.

There is at present no resident Supreme Court Judge in the State; but by mutual arrangement between the Governments of Brunei and Hong Kong, Judges of the Supreme Court of Hong

Kong are appointed Commissioners of the Supreme Court of Brunei for a specified period of, usually, three years. These Commissioners have all the powers of a Supreme Court Judge.

(b) COURTS OF MAGISTRATES

The Magistrates' Courts were constituted by the Courts Enactment (Cap. 6). All Magistrates exercise co-ordinate civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The following Tables shows the jurisdiction and powers of the various classes of Magistrates :—

<i>Class of Magistrates</i>	<i>CRIMINAL</i>		
	<i>Jurisdiction — value not exceeding</i>	<i>Maximum Sentence Imprisonment</i>	<i>Fine</i>
First	\$ 500.00	1 year	\$1,000.00
“Extended” jurisdiction of First Class			
Magistrate	\$1,000.00	3 years	\$5,000.00
Second	\$ 250.00	6 months	\$ 250.00
Third	\$ 50.00	2 months	\$ 100.00

The criminal jurisdiction of each class of Magistrates is shown in the First Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 7), in respect of offences under the Penal Code (Cap. 22). For other offences, the class of Magistrate who can exercise jurisdiction is more often than not specially laid down.

Appeals from Third Class Magistrates lie to First Class Magistrates, and appeals from Second and First Class Magistrates to the High Court.

(c) COURTS OF CHIEF KATHI AND OF KATHIS

The Courts of the Chief or other Kathis were established by virtue of the Religious Council, State Custom and Kathis Courts Enactment, 1955. They deal solely with questions concerning the Islamic religion, marriage and divorce, and matters ancillary thereto. In its criminal jurisdiction the Court of the Chief Kathi tries offences committed by persons professing the Islamic faith in matters appertaining to such religion.

COURT SITTING

High Court :

The High Court sat four times at irregular intervals in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. Each session was presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong who was appointed a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Brunei under the Supreme Court Enactment of 1963.

Magistrates' Courts :

The Magistrates' Courts are situated at Brunei Town, Tutong, Seria and Kuala Belait.

The Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Charlie Foo Chee Tung, who is a legally qualified officer appointed in 1960, sat with "extended jurisdiction" in all the Magistrates' Courts of the State as and when required and undertook all cases coming within the jurisdiction of a First Class Magistrate, in addition to his duties as Probate Officer, Official Receiver and Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court.

There were also Second and Third Class Magistrates available and performing their duties as required.

Seria was again the busiest Court, followed by Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong in that order.

COURT RETURNS

Criminal :

Except for a few cases of theft, receiving stolen property and simple assault, there was no serious crime in the State. The greater proportion of offences related to traffic.

Once again, no one was sentenced to the gallows.

Civil :

These related in the main to tenancy and debt-collecting claims.

PENYATA MAHKAMAH KADZI SELUROH NEGERI BRUNEI TAHUN 1966

MAHKAMAH KADZI BESAR

<i>Daerah</i>	<i>Banyak yg. di-tudoh</i>	<i>Banyak yg. bil: case</i>	<i>Banyak yg. di-bebaskan</i>	<i>Banyak yg. Denda</i>	<i>Banyak yang di-hukum Di-bond</i>	<i>Ulang case</i>	<i>bichara orang</i>	<i>Case tarek balek</i>	<i>Dalam Perbi-charaan</i>
Jumlah ...	56	109	10	75	—	18	2	3	6
Brunei-Muara ...	36	70	5	48	—	11	2	3	4
Kuala Belait ...	14	26	3	19	—	4	—	—	2
Temburong ...	3	7	2	2	—	3	—	—	—
Tutong ...	3	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

MAHKAMAH KADZI DAERAH

Jumlah ...	47	70	—	63	4	—	—	—	2
Brunei-Muara ...	23	35	—	33	—	—	—	—	1
Kuala Belait ...	20	27	—	24	2	—	—	—	1
Temburong ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tutong ...	3	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—

Kesalahan2		Banyak Banyak yg. bil: case di-tudoh			Banyak yg. di-bebaskan		Banyak yang di-hukum Di-bond		Ulang bichara case orang		Dalam Perbi-balek charaan	
Jumlah	...	104	179	10	138	4	18	2	3	2	2	6
Persetubohan yang haram	...	56	109	10	75	—	18	2	3	—	—	6
Berkheluat	...	14	27	—	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minum2an yg. memabokkan	...	17	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Makan siang hari dalam bulan Puasa	...	12	17	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ulang bichara	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isteri menuntut cherai dengan taqlek	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nafkah anak	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isteri bantah	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COURT RETURN OF FIGURES (CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CASES) FOR THE YEAR, 1966

DISTRICT	HIGH COURT		1st CLASS		2nd CLASS		3rd CLASS		TOTAL	
	Cases	Accused	Cases	Accused	Cases	Accused	Cases	Accused	Cases	Accused
BRUNEI	6	7	84	121	730	748	—	—	820	876
KUALA BELAIT	1	1	173	208	531	531	—	—	705	740
SERIA	—	—	65	66	770	781	—	—	835	847
TUTONG	—	—	4	4	222	224	—	—	226	228
TEMBURONG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	8	326	399	2253	2284	—	—	2586	2691

DISTRICT	No. persons sentenced	No. Accused had their cases			No. Cases Pending	No. Cases Transferred
		No. Discharged	No. Accused Withdrawn	No. Accused Withdrawn		
BRUNEI	762	33	39	39	39	3
KUALA BELAIT	647	48	16	16	28	1
SERIA	823	14	7	7	3	—
TUTONG	226	1	1	1	—	—
TEMBURONG	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2458	96	63	63	70	4

DISTRICT	No. of Cases JUDGE OF APPEAL	No. of Cases HIGH COURT	No. of Cases in 1st CLASS	No. of Cases in 2nd CLASS	No. of Cases in 3rd CLASS	No. of Cases Dismissed	Amount of Claim
BRUNEI	—	36	5	2	—	—	\$261,386.71
K. BELAIT	—	10	12	1	—	—	66,340.08
SERIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TUTONG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TEMBURONG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	46	17	3	—	—	\$327,726.79

DISTRICT	Letter of Administration	Probate Re-sealing	Coroners' Inquest	Criminal Appeal	Civil Appeal	Bankruptcy
TUTONG	87	—	13	—	—	—
K. BELAIT	41	1	4	5	—	—
BRUNEI	—	1	—	—	—	—
	128	—	17	5	—	—

(1) Of the 2691 Offenders, 2671 were adults and 20 were juveniles.

Of the 2671 Adult Offenders, 2438 convictions were registered, 96 were discharged, 63 had their cases withdrawn by prosecution, 70 were pending and 4 transferred.

(2) None were sentenced to hang. None were punished by imprisonment and fine, the most severe sentence imposed beingmonths and \$ fine; 25 with punished by imprisonment, the highest being 36 months; 2215 were punished by fine, the highest being \$4,000/-; 26 were discharged on probation; 173 were cautioned and discharged.

2. BRUNEI POLICE

GENERAL REPORT AND SURVEY

Indonesian confrontation officially came to an end during the year. In October the first and only incursion of rebels, stiffened with Indonesian regular support, penetrated Brunei territory but prompt action resulted in the total elimination of the hostile group.

Establishment and Strength :

Comparative figures for the last three years of the approved Establishment and Actual Strength of the Force are set out at Appendix 1. The distribution of the Actual Strength is set out at Appendix II.

Gazetted Officers :

The post of Commissioner of Police was filled by an expatriate officer on the retirement of his predecessor who went on long leave during the year. The administrative posts at Headquarters for the supervision of criminal investigation and of Police signals were satisfactorily filled by the appointment of a permanent and an expatriate officer respectively. There is a requirement for another Officer to fill the post of ASP Headquarters. An expatriate officer has filled the post of Officer Commanding Police District, Brunei after the transfer of an officer to crime investigation at Headquarters. Another expatriate officer was recruited into the Special Branch.

Inspectors :

No change in the number of Inspectors. However, there are still three more vacancies.

Rank and File :

Forty recruits having completed their basic nine months training in Malaysia, returned to Brunei and were posted to Districts. A further two batches of forty recruits were appointed during the year but will not complete their training until 1967.

Casualties :

A comparative table is given below showing the number of men who have left the Force for various reasons during the last three years :—

<i>Cause of Leaving</i>	<i>Number of Casualties</i>		
	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>
Death	2	2	—
Desertion	—	—	—
Dismissal	3	2	6
Discharged on Medical Grounds	1	4	—
Discharged as unable to become efficient	—	—	—
Resigned while under training	—	—	1
Other Resignation	2	4	9
Transferred to other Department	—	—	—
Resigned on completion of Agreement	14	4	9
Retired on Pension	—	6	2
	22	22	27

Assistance from other Forces :

No assistance was given by outside Forces during the year. However, Malaysia continued to give help in most aspects of Police training.

Length of Service :

The length of service of all ranks is as follows :—

	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>
Under 5 years' service	298	272
5 to 9 years' service	222	207
10 to 14 years' service	63	90
15 to 19 years' service	49	48
20 to 24 years' service	15	12
25 years service and over	6	11
	653	640

Clerical Staff :

The Establishment and Strength of the Police Clerical Staff (drawn from the General Clerical Service) is as follows :—

<i>Clerical Staff</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength as at 31.12.66</i>
Confidential Secretary	7	7
Financial Assistant	1	1
Clerk Grade "B" Superscale	1	1
Clerk Grade "B"	18	14
Clerk Grade "A"	4	4
Stenographer	3	1
	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 28

Other Civilian Appointments :

	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength as at 31.12.66</i>
Director of Music	1	1
Clerk Translators	5	3
Archivist	1	—
Assistant Archivist	1	1
Finger Print Searcher	1	—
School Master	1	—
Religious Teachers	2	—
Photographer	1	—
Peons	7	6
Cooks	19	8
Gardeners/Cleaners	34	23
	<hr/> 73	<hr/> 42

Expenditure :

The following table shows the cost of the Police Force during the year 1966 :—

	<i>Estimated Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure</i>
Personal Emoluments	\$4,825,167.00	\$3,234,940.74
Other Charges	1,536,500.00	700,655.97
Special Expenditure	1,085,100.00	231,587.25
	<hr/> \$7,446,767.00	<hr/> \$4,168,183.96

The actual cost of the Force per head of the population for 1966 was \$39.37 (recurrent expenditure only). This calculation does not include any revenue collected by the Force.

Buildings :

The Commissioner of Police moved into his official residence in the Police Headquarters complex, Gadong during the year. Three Inspectors occupied houses, as also did one hundred members of the Rank and File in five blocks of 4 storeys high flats. Work on the following buildings within the complex started and are due for completion at varying dates during 1967 :—

- (i) A 2 storey block of bachelor barracks.
- (ii) A Band practice room.
- (iii) A Canteen and Mess, complete with shop, hairdresser and billiard room.
- (iv) A transport garage.
- (v) A drill shed and parade ground.
- (vi) Playing fields to include a football and a hockey pitch.

The piling of the three storeyed Headquarters Administrative Office block commenced during February and the whole building is due for completion in November 1967. The piling for the Officers' Mess commenced in August and the scheduled completion date for this is November, 1967.

Government approval was received for the building of five Class B quarters for Gazetted Officers. The land acquired was adjacent to the Gadong complex and now forms part of it. Building started in the latter half of the year and the houses are due for completion early in 1967.

The year 1966 saw the start of the replacement of all the existing Police Stations and quarters throughout the State, as well as the commencement of buildings of new Police Stations in new areas. In the larger Police Stations the replacement work will have to be carried out in phases to avoid too much disruption and this is expected to take as long as three years. Phase 1 has commenced in Kuala Belait and this includes replacement of 24

married quarters for the Rank and File and two Inspectors' houses. In Sengkurong work started on the replacemnet of a new Police Station and ten married quarters. It was fortunate that the site there allowed work to be carried on without disruption.

New Police Stations :

Work commenced on the new Police Station at Labi which includes not only the Police Station but an Inspector's house, married Rank and File accommodation, bachelor accommodation and gardeners' quarters. The whole scheme is due for completion in early 1967.

Preparation of the site for a Police Station and similar buildings to those for Labi commenced at Lamunin but because of the extensive site works involved, buildings are not expected to start until late 1967.

Police Posts :

Three new Police Posts at Kampong Bokok, Kampong Labu and Kampong Batu Apoi commenced during the year. These small Police Posts for either one married policeman or two bachelors were designed especially to cater for the needs of the inhabitants of remote kampongs. These should be finished in early 1967.

Ceremonials :

During the year the following Ceremonial Parades were held :—

- (1) 11th June 1966 to celebrate the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.
- (2) On the 23rd September 1966 the Celebration of the Birthday of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei.
- (3) Additional Parades were held for the opening of the Legislative Council Meeting.

Legislation :

No new legislation affecting the Police Force was introduced during the year.

Crime :

A murder case occurred during the year at the Brunei General Hospital, Brunei Town where a patient killed another in the ward. The accused, a Punan Native was sentenced to death but this was commuted by His Highness the Sultan to life imprisonment. There had been no case of robberies or serious crimes with which most other countries in the world are faced and crime generally was low except for the conviction of 18 months' imprisonment against one Iban (Dayak) for being in possession of counterfeit M\$5,651 in \$10 and \$500 denominations.

The number of true reports of offences covered by the Penal Code was 477 in 1966 as compared with 278 in 1965. The increase of crime in general was mainly due to offences under the National Registration Enactment which was introduced this year and to an increase in theft. The influx of labourers, especially into the Brunei Capital and popular crime films could be a contributory cause to the increase of petty crimes. Detailed crime statistics are given at Appendix III and comparative tables for classification are given at Appendix IV.

Seven political ex-detainees were convicted during the year for breaches of their conditions of release under the Emergency Orders, 1962. This figure compares favourably with the figure of 15 for 1965.

Criminal Records Office :

This office is in the charge of a regular Police Inspector. It has 1,784 sets of prints in the main collection excluding prints of members of the Force and the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment.

During the year 248 searches were carried out resulting in 54 identifications. In addition 430 searches were made in respect of candidates for Government Departments and the Services.

Traffic :

	1964	1965	1966
Total number of accidents	425	523	632
Total number of fatal accidents	7	19	25

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS IN 1966

<i>Minor</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Serious</i>	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
339	244	24	25	632

The number of vehicles registered at end of the year showed 10,695 (excluding Government and Military vehicles) which is an increase of 1,942 compared with the year 1965. There was not much improvement in the standard of driving. The high percentage of accidents is accounted for by the increase of motor vehicles on the road, an absence of road sense, and a lack of concentration.

The Buffalo menace on main roads was negligible owing to constant prosecutions against the owners and the fencing of the road sides against intrusion of these animals.

The increase in the number of footpaths at the sides of the road for schoolchildren and pedestrians considerably lowered the rate of this type of accident. The possible installation of modern traffic lights at cross roads and junctions was under discussion and work is anticipated to start early in 1967. These installations should cut down the accident rate.

Special Branch :

1966 was largely a year of consolidation for the Special Branch, the accent being placed upon training both within the branch and overseas. Coverage continued to improve considerably, particularly in connection with the resuscitation of politics on a national scale. Coverage of the rural areas was also over-hauled, leading in Temburong District, previously regarded as hostile to Government, to a favourable situation which facilitated the total elimination of the TNI/TNKU incursion which penetrated that area towards the end of the year.

The Band :

During 1966, the Royal Brunei Police Band continued to make excellent playing and marching progress and officiated at many functions throughout the State. Early in the year a short tour of the more remote areas of the State was organised successfully, but transport of fifty Bandsmen and baggage presented problems.

One of the highlights of the year was a Massed Retreat for His Highness The Sultan, with the Bands of 2/6 Q.E.O. Gurkhas, Royal Brunei Malay Regiment, and Royal Brunei Police, which by general report was quite the most spectacular ever seen in the State.

Also during the year the Police Band commenced a series of concert broadcasts over Radio Brunei which again demonstrated to the listening audience the high standard of the Band's playing.

The Police Dance Band has also gone from strength to strength and is now much in demand at social functions.

The Radio Branch :

The Force Signals Officer was appointed during the year and work began in June with a study of communications requirements and equipment systems best suited to the Force's needs. Field tests and survey work was carried out at both H.F. and V.H.F. in conjunction with the Telecoms. Department. It is hoped to place the first orders for new equipment in the new year.

Transport Branch :

Five motor cycles and one van were purchased during the year. Maintenance of vehicles by PWD Workshops had considerably improved.

Mobile Reserve Unit :

A new Riot Unit Manual based on a nine man section was prepared during the last half of the year. The Government have given approval to the printing of this Manual and this should be ready early in 1967. This Unit was able to devote the majority of its time to all the various aspects of Riot Unit training. The Unit was used from time to time throughout the year on miscellaneous duties by O.C.P.D.'s and this was of great assistance in relieving the monotony of continuous training. These miscellaneous duties consisted of patrols of the more remote kampongs of the State, pest control, crowd control at major junctions, and the control of straying cattle on main roads.

Welfare and Recreation :

Supplies of sports equipment were adequate and members of the Force took active part in all games. The Force won the Football District Trophy for the second year running.

During December, the Royal Brunei Police Force sent a sports contingent to Jesselton, Sabah to participate in football and hockey. The contingent remained 3 days in Sabah.

Police Reward Fund :

The assets of the fund on 31-12-66 were \$11,268.47 and a total of \$15,190.97 was paid out from the fund during the year.

Health :

The general health of the Force was most satisfactory. There had been no outbreak of cholera or other deadly infectious diseases.

Deaths : Nil.

Honours :

Two Officers were awarded high honours on the occasion of His Highness The Sultan's Birthday, and six other Officers were awarded the Brunei Police Medal. Six officers also featured in the New Year Honours List (U.K.), one officer being awarded the Queen's Police Medal and five others being awarded the Colonial Police Medal.

Alien Registration :

The Alien Registration Enactment was repealed.

Societies :

The Commissioner of Police in his capacity as Registrar of Societies registered 22 new Societies during the year.

1966 has been a year of expansion with consolidation, and future objectives determined.

Conclusion :

The provision commenced of Barrack accommodation considerably superior to that previously given to the Rank and File.

The value of training in Malaysia **cannot** be over emphasized, and it should be our intention to take every advantage of all suitable courses overseas.

Government has approved a provision to the Establishment to allow for refresher training within the Force. A start on this type of training should commence by the middle of 1967.

APPENDIX I

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE LAST 3 YEARS OF APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE FORCE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1966

	<i>Establishment</i>			<i>Strength</i>		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Gazetted Officers	19	20	20	9	13	15
Inspectors	43	44	47	31	44	44
Sgt/Majors	6	7	7	6	5	6
Sergeants	45	47	47	28	35	40
Corporals	111	116	116	84	94	104
Constables/Recruits	467	511	532	409	408	490
	691	745	769	567	599	699

Band :

Director of Music	1	1	1	1	1	—
Inspector	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sgt/Major	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeants	2	2	2	2	2	2
Corporal	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bandsman	34	44	44	34	44	43
	44	54	54	44	54	52

APPENDIX II

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ESTABLISHMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1966

	Commissioner	Dpty. Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendent	Dpty./Asst./Supl.	Chief Inspector	Senior Inspector	Inspector	Prob. Inspector	Sergeant Major	Sergeant	Corporal	Constable
<i>Royal Police Force Headquarters</i>													
Headquarters	1	1	1	1	1							1	
Band									1	1	2	5	43
Training								1			1	1	84
Special Branch HQ. & Brunei District			1	2	3			11	6	1	1	15	43
<i>Brunei District</i>													
Uniform Branch			1				3	4	2	2	12	22	118
Radio Branch												2	6
Transport Branch											1	3	13
<i>Belait District</i>													
Uniform Branch			1			1	1	5	3	1	19	34	116
Mobile Reserve Unit					1			1	1		1	14	44
Special Branch			1					1	1	1	1	4	5
Radio Branch											1	3	
Transport Branch								1	1		1	1	18
<i>Total</i>	1	1	2	6	5	1	4	24	15	6	40	104	490

APPENDIX III
TABLE I CASES OF CRIME REPORTED TO THE POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1966
A : NUMBER OF CASES

OFFENCES	CASES NOT ACCEPTED			DISPOSAL OF ACCEPTED CASES							
	Total cases known or reported to the Police.	Complaint due to mistake of law or fact.	Frivolous, vexatious or false complaints.	Total	Accused dead or insane.	Acquitted or discharged.	Nolle Prosequi.	Convicted.	Case proved and order made without conviction.	Closed undetected.	Under investigation or pending trial.
Against lawful authority	2			2				2			
Against public order											
Perjury											
Escape and rescue											
Against public morality											
Rape and indecent assault	3			3			1	1		2	
Unnatural offences											
Other	3		1	2			1				
Against the Person											
Murder and manslaughter	1			1				1			
Attempted murder and attempted suicide	1			1							
Grievous harm, wounding etc.											
Assaults	62	27	25	10		1	1	8			
Other	284	54	140	90	1	1	32	41	1	2	12
Against property											
Thefts and other stealings	189	2	2	185				26		117	42
Robbery and extortion	3			3		2	1				
Burglary, house and store breaking	18			18		1		2		14	1

APPENDIX III

TABLE I CASES OF CRIME REPORTED TO THE POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1966 (Cont'd.)

A : NUMBER OF CASES

OFFENCES	CASES NOT ACCEPTED			DISPOSAL OF ACCEPTED CASES							
	Total cases known or reported to the Police.	Complaint due to mistake of law or fact.	F frivolous, vexatious or false complaint.	Total	Accused dead or insane.	Acquitted or discharged.	Nolle Prosequi.	Convicted.	Case proved and order made without conviction.	Closed undetected.	Under investigation or pending trial.
False pretences, cheating, fraud etc.	17	5		12				6		3	3
Receiving stolen property	2			2				2			
Arson	718	19	641	58		2	2	28		20	6
Other											
All other offences against Penal Code											
Forgery and coinage	3		2	1				1			
Other	82			82		4		44		26	8
E. Orders — 1962	11	1	3	7		1		6			
Totals	1399	108	814	477	1	13	37	169	1	184	72

NOTES: (a) Of which the Police have completed records. This table should be compiled from Police Records. Where returns cannot be completed for lack of records (as, for example, with many cases referred to Native Courts) The cases concerned should be excluded from the table.

APPENDIX IV (Cont'd.)
TABLE I CASES OF CRIME REPORTED TO THE POLICE AND DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS FOR THE YEAR 1966
B: NUMBER OF PERSONS

OFFENCES	Total arrested or summoned to Court	Acquitted or discharged.	Nolle Prosequi	NUMBERS CONVICTED										Order made without proceeding to conviction			
				Total		Death		Imprisonment		Corporal Punishment		Fine					
				Juvenile		M F		M F		M F		Juvenile			M F		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
				Juvenile	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Juvenile		M	F	Juvenile	M	F
Other	45	2		41	2			4			8		20	2	9		
Against property																	
Thefts and other stealings	37	3		10	1	23		1	2				8		7	1	15
Robbery and extortion	9	2	6	1				1									
Burglary, house and store breaking	1			1						1							
False pretences, cheating, fraud etc.	3			3									3				
Receiving stolen property	4			2	1	1							2			1	1
Arson	39	17		17	1	4							17			1	4
Other																	
All other offences against Penal Code																	
Forgery and coinage	3	1	1	1				1					68		3		1
Other	76	4		71	1								6		2		
E. Orders	9	2		8													
TOTAL	240	33	9	165	5	29	1	7	2	9	130	2	24	3	21		

APPENDIX V

TABLE II PROSECUTIONS BY THE POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES FOR
THE YEAR 1966

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES				NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED											
	Total	Convicted	Discharged	Pending (b)	Total			Imprisonment			Corporal Punishment			Fine		
					M	F	Juvenile	M	F	Juvenile	M	F	Juvenile	M	F	Juvenile
Against Traffic Ordinance	2830	1671	592	567	1486	105	17	1						1486	105	17
Against Municipal Ordinance	2708	1609	589	339	3	3		1						8		3
Against Dangerous Drug Ordinance (b)	14	12	1	1	13									13		
Gambling	13	13			4									4		
Other Offences	19	4	1	14	27	6		1						32		
Total	76	33	1	42	1539	105	26	1	2					1546	105	17

Notes: (a) See not to (a) Table I

(b) Police Cases only

APPENDIX IV

CRIME STATISTICS

<i>OFFENCES</i>	<i>1966</i>		<i>1965</i>	
	<i>Total true cases</i>	<i>Cases-cleared up during the year</i>	<i>Total true cases</i>	<i>Cases-cleared up during the year</i>
Murder and Manslaughter	—	—	1	1
Other Offences against the person	57	51	90	75
Offences against property	149	131	203	187
Other Offences under the Penal Code	72	64	85	83
TOTAL	278	246	379	346

3. PRISONS

The State's main prison is situated at Jerudong about 10 miles from Brunei Town, with accommodation for 46 prisoners, and is under the charge of the Superintendent of Prisons. Persons who are tried in the court at Kuala Belait and are sentenced to imprisonment of less than one week are kept in Kuala Belait prison, but those who are sentenced to imprisonment of over one week are sent to the main prison at Jerudong. In addition, there are two lockups which were gazetted as prisons and five other lockups in other stations under the charge of Police.

The new prison extension to the Jerudong Prison was commenced in September on another 5 acres site and the construction is still in progress. The new extension will be able to accommodate 200 prisoners. The cost for the whole project was estimated about \$2¼ million and is expected to be completed by the end of 1967.

Staff :

The prison staff consists of the Superintendent, Prison Officer, Warden, Goaler, Chief Warder, Assistant Matron, Sergeant Warders, Corporal Warders, Warders, Wardresses, Handwork Instructor, Clerks, Storekeeper and a Peon, making a total of 35 persons. During the year under review three Warders were sent for the 3 months' Warders Course in Prison Officers Training Depot, Taiping, Malaysia.

The Warden was sent for 6 months on a Juvenile Delinquency and Prison Course in Malaysia, followed by another 6 weeks' Juvenile Delinquency, Prison and Social Welfare Course in the Prisons Department and Social Welfare Department, Singapore.

Vocational Guidance :

Its aim is to cultivate the spirit of labour and to give inmates the knowledge necessary for their specific vocation, and eventually to lead them to gain a resolution of self-support by their own labour.

Males prisoners are assigned to various jobs, namely carpentry, gardening, simple farming, cooking, and cleaning of the prison compound and buildings. They are assigned to any one

to these jobs in accordance with their ability, character and adaptability. Female prisoners are employed on house-hold duties and undertake sewing and mending as occasion demands.

Education :

Apart from vocational training, prisoners are encouraged to attend evening classes in the prison. The aim is to achieve an elementary standard of literacy. Classes are conducted three times a week by the Education Department. For the first time a prisoner has sat the L.C.E. examination in prison and was successful. He obtained a Grade I Certificate.

Inspections and Visits :

Medical Officers and Visiting Justices paid regular visits to the prison. The health of prisoners is generally good throughout the year. The Visiting Justices received no complaints from the prisoners and reported favourably on the prison compound and buildings, and on the treatment of the prisoners. During the year under review a visit to the prison was also made by a Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Alan Huggins.

Visiting Justices appointed for the year were :—

A. Brunei :

1. Awang Haji Ali Khan bin Abdul Khan.
2. Awang Johari bin Abdul Razak.
3. Pengiran Othman bin Pengiran Md. Salleh.
4. Yang Berhormat Awang Yap Chong Teck.
5. Yang Berhormat Pg. Damit bin Pg. Sunggoh.
6. Dr. I. G. Singh.
7. Chegu Mohd. Hashim bin Haji Tahir.
8. Awang Mohd. Salleh bin A. Kadir.
9. Awang Salleh bin Haji Masri.
10. Awang Hussain bin P.O.K. Di-Gadong.
11. Tuan Haji Hanafiah bin Abdullah.
12. Pehin Kapitan China Lim Teck Hoo.
13. Awang A. S. Newn.
14. Awang W. Skinner.

B. Kuala Belait :

1. Dr. T. Panch.
2. Yang Berhormat Awang Ariff bin Mujun.
3. Awang Mohd. Salleh bin Hidup.
4. Awang Clement Chia.
5. Awang Abdullah bin Pyt. Haji Abu Bakar.
6. Begawan Mudim Haji Adnan.
7. Awang G. E. Cadogan-Edwards.
8. Awang Foo Shim Yee.
9. Awang Metali bin Omar Inche.
10. Pengiran Metusin bin Pengiran Shahbuddin.
11. Awang Roslee Teo Kim Yau.
12. Awang Mohd. Yassin bin Haji Ahmad.

Religious Observances :

Muslim prisoners are given facilities to say their prayers in the prison itself and during the month of Ramadhan they are allowed to observe the fast. Other prisoners are allowed to follow any other religions in the prison if they desire.

Games and Recreation :

Facilities for outdoor games are provided. Badminton, volleyball, ping pong and sepak raga are played during the evening.

The prison has a small library where reading material in Malay, English and Chinese is provided and is very popular. A radio is installed in the prison blocks, and radio listening is permitted daily. Radio Brunei is the favourite station. Regular cinema shows are given by the Information Service.

Brunei Boys' Home :

Juvenile offenders are sent to Jerudong Prison and the Sarawak Boys' Home for detention. During the year under review one offender was in detention in the Sarawak Boys' Home.

A Boys' Home for the detention of Juvenile Offenders was proposed and the Government had agreed in principal to build it at Gadong.

Escapes :

No prisoners escaped during the year under review.

Executions :

There were no executions.

Classification of Prisoners :

Prisoners are classified as follows :—

Remand prisoners;

First and second offenders;

Habitual offenders or recidivists;

Prisoners with sentence of less than 1 month;

Women prisoners;

and Juvenile offenders.

The following gives the classification by race, age group and length of sentence for the year under review :

Classification by race :

Malay	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Iban	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	43

Classification by age group :

Under 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	10
21 to 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	8
26 to 30 years	-	-	-	-	-	5
31 to 40 years	-	-	-	-	-	13
41 to 50 years	-	-	-	-	-	—
Over 50 years	-	-	-	-	-	4
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	43

Classification by sentence :

Under 1 month	-	-	-	16
				15
				3
7 to 12 months	-	-	-	1
13 to 24 months	-	-	-	6
Over 2 years	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	43

4. FIRE BRIGADE

There has been no exceptional charge in the year under review in the indefinite variety of operational challenges which the Fire Services of Brunei are called upon to meet in discharging their obligations to the community.

Outbreaks of fire in the year increased by 20% over the previous year whilst special service calls only 4%. There were no serious incidents involving persons or properties in peril except that a motor vehicle was set on fire following a traffic accident which had resulted in fatalities or injuries.

Thanks are due to the public for their great care in handling possible fire causes and minimizing the outbreak of fire. Taking the opportunity, the Controller of Fire Services planned the completion of the first stage of the Services' organisation to the developed townships of the State, training recruits and refresher courses for service personnel to achieve better performance.

With a minimum of mechanics on the staff and limited machinery the Brigade Workshop again had a full programme and was constantly engaged in overhauling, repairing and maintaining fire appliances and ancillary fire equipment.

ESTABLISHMENT AND PRESENT STRENGTH

The following is a table of approved establishment and actual strength of the Fire Services ending 31-12-66.

(a) *Operational Staff*

<i>Title</i>	<i>Approved Establishment</i>	<i>Actual Strength</i>
Controller of Fire Services	1	1
Deputy Controller of Fire Services	1	—
Divisional Officer	2	2
Station Officer	15	5
Assistant Station Officer	20	11
Other Ranks (Fireman & Driver)	140	124
Total	179	143

(b) *General Clerical Service and Civilian Staff*

<i>Title</i>	<i>Approved Establishment</i>	<i>Present Strength</i>
Clerk Grade "A" Special Appointment (Chief Clerk)	1	1
Clerk, Grade "A"	1	1
Clerk, Grade "B"	2	1
Storekeeper, Grade I	1	1
Storekeeper, Grade II	1	1
Mechanic, Special Grade	1	1
Mechanic Grade I	1	1
Peon	1	1
Cook	5	2
Gardener/Cleaner	1	1
Total	15	11

After a series of attempts, a candidate has recently been selected and appointed to fill the post of Deputy Controller of Fire Services, and is now under rigorous training. His appointment will be confirmed subject to a satisfactory report on completion of the probation period of two years.

Officers from Station Officer to Other Ranks are performing shift duty at Brunei and Marine Fire Stations while a contingent of 4 Other Ranks is posted at Kuala Belait Fire Station.

APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTIONS

Station Officer Ali bin Rimong has been promoted to act as Divisional Officer and that promotion will be confirmed on completion of one year probation period. Awang Ya'acob bin Hj. Mohd. Yusof appointed as Trainee for Deputy Controller of Fire Brigade:

The appointments of Assistant Station Officers Wahabi bin Awang Metussin and Salim bin Saidi have been confirmed with effect from 1st August, 1966 and 14 Recruit Firemen were advanced to Second Class Firemen after completion of their six months' basic training.

A Recruiting Parade for Firemen was held during the year and 31 candidates were selected and passed fit for enrolment.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE BRIGADE

The only expatriate, a Chinese in the Services is the Controller. The rest are local citizens of Malay race and are the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei.

LENGTH OF SERVICE

The Length of Service of all ranks in the Brigade is known hereunder :—

Under 5 years service	-	-	-	-	-	116
Under 10 years service	-	-	-	-	-	15
Under 15 years service	-	-	-	-	-	8
Under 20 years service	-	-	-	-	-	2
Under 25 years service	-	-	-	-	-	2

The Controller of Fire Services Mr. Lam So Man has been granted a second contract of employment for a period of three years commencing January, 1966.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION

Although plans have been ready for the Fire Stations at Tutong and Temburong, construction work will have to be deferred until 1967. Designs for the Divisional Headquarters Fire Station at Kuala Belait and the Sub Station at Seria are under preparation by the Public Works Department. The completion of Muara Fire Station has again been delayed owing to the Contractors' fault.

Except a few married officers occupying the Married Quarters attached to the Brunei Fire Station, most of the members of the Brigade have to live in their own or rented houses. This was due to insufficient Quarters/Barracks being provided and it is hoped that the condition will be improved on completion of Muara Fire Station with attachment of 21 units of living barracks. The existing dormitories attached to the Fire Stations are for accommodating members who are on night duty.

SUMMARY OF FIRE APPLIANCES

The following tables are allocation of Fire Appliances and equipment that are in commission :—

(a) *Brunei Fire Station*

Pump Escape Appliance	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor Pump Appliance (major)	-	-	-	-	-	4
Motor Pump Appliance (medium)	-	-	-	-	-	1
Land Rover Appliance (Light Pump Unit)	-	-	-	-	-	2
Emergency Tender	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hose/Foam Lorry	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hose Lorry	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trailer Pump (Light Unit)	-	-	-	-	-	2
Portable Pump	-	-	-	-	-	1

(b) *Marine Fire Station*

Fire Float (Catamaran type)	-	-	-	-	2
Speed Boat (Fitted with Fire Pump)	-	-	-	-	1
Speed Boat (General Purposes)	-	-	-	-	1

(c) *Kuala Belait Fire Post*

Land Rover Appliance (Light Pump Unit)	-	-	-	-	1
Portable Pump	-	-	-	-	1

(d) *Temburong Fire Post*

Trailer Pump	-	-	-	-	-	1
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Apart from the above, four Motor Pump Appliances have been set aside as reserves for the New Fire Stations under construction. Indents were made for one Turntable Ladder Appliance and three Trailer Pump during the year. An amount of 1,800 feet and 2,400 feet respectively of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter fire hose were purchased and added to the Brigade's hose stock. A summary of hose in commission is as follows :—

- (a) Fire Hose $2\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter — 26,285 feet
- (b) Fire Hose $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter — 7,665 feet

FINANCE

The total expenditure incurred for the year is about \$1 million. Apart from the purchase of items of equipment and

expendable Stores and Uniforms, the amount was spent mainly on personnel emoluments. There is no revenue to be collected by the Brigade.

HONOURS AND DECORATIONS

Divisional Officer Bagol bin Abdullah was awarded the Brunei Long Service Medal in His Highness the Sultan's Birthday list having completed 20 years loyal and devoted services to the Government.

TRAINING (INTERNAL)

A fundamental fire fighting course was satisfactory completed by a class of 40 including 31 Recruits, the Trainee Deputy Controller of Fire Services and 8 Recruits of the Airport Fire Services.

Apart from the normal routine training, an Assembly Drill supervised by the Controller of Fire Services was carried out every month in promoting fire fighting techniques.

TRAINING (EXTERNAL)

A class of 29 students from the Brunei Teachers Training College was given elementary fire fighting and fire protection for pupils and the school premises. Regular training and drills on basic fire fighting were carried out once a month for Police personnel who are retaining Firemen at the Police Stations of Kuala Belait, Tutong and Temburong districts. Demonstrations of different types of First Aid fire equipment were also carried out for the public during the year.

SERVICE TRAINING — OVERSEAS

Prior to the arrival of a Turntable Ladder Fire Appliance due to be added to the strength of the Brigade, one of the Mechanics Staff and one Driver have undertaken the course of operations and maintenance of such Fire Appliance at the Fire Services Department of Hong Kong. Both officers obtained good reports on their attendance at the courses.

GENERAL OPERATION

The Brigade responded to 78 fire calls and 9 cases of Special Services during the year under review, in which there were 11 persons were rescued or relieved uninjured.

Direct fire losses during the year was estimated at approximately \$54,000 showing and increase over the past year.

A good number of Miscellaneous Services and Special Jobs taking advantage of fire equipment were carried out in the interests of the Public and other Government Departments.

SUMMARY OF CALLS

The total of 78 fire calls and 9 cases of Special Service Calls answered by the Brigade are classified as follows:—

(a) *Fire Calls*

Domestic Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Jungle/grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Motor Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Miscellaneous small fires	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Electrical	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Factory and Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
False alarms (with good intent)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

(b) *Special Services*

Trapped in Lifts	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Threatening to jump from height	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trapped in overturned vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Helicopter Crash	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

The 28 Fire Points established in various parts of the Kampong Ayer were maintained in an efficient and satisfactory manner. Additional new government buildings were supplied with appropriate fire equipment. The existing fire extinguishers supplied to Government properties were satisfactory inspected and maintained periodically.

Inspections and recommendations on fire prevention were made for buildings dangerous goods stores, and building plans. So far 22 cases had been dealt with.

WELFARE

The Brigade's library has magazines, manuals and periodics pertaining to fire techniques which are constantly used by members of the Brigade.

Athletic games were played as out-of-service activities. Although in Brunei where operations cause frequent interruption to organized games, morale is nevertheless greatly improved by reducing to the minimum "idle hands and minds".

LEGISLATION

The Fire Brigade Enactment 1966 was introduced and came in force in August, 1966.

5. ROYAL BRUNEI MALAY REGIMENT

1. *General :*

The considerable growth and expansion in numerical strength, equipment, facilities and tasks described in the Annual Report 1965 have continued. The Regiment celebrated the Fifth Anniversary of its formation on 31st May by Trooping the Colour in front of H.H. The Sultan who is also Colonel of the Regiment.

2. *Tasks :*

The tasks carried out by the Regiment changed only slightly after the end of Confrontation and the run-down of British Troops in the State. The main tasks remain as follows :—

- a. Responsibility for Public Order in the State.
- b. Patrolling the interior of the State and its coastal waters.
- c. Provision and control of helicopters for the use of the Regiment and Government Offices.
- d. Provision of Guards at the Istana.

To carry out these commitments one company remains stationed at Bangar and the remainder of the Regiment is in Berakas Camp. A pattern of jungle landing places for helicopters has been cut to allow easy access into the uninhabited areas.

The high light of the year's operational activity occurred in September when the Regiment captured the last four armed members of an Incursion Group from Indonesia.

3. *Strength :*

The Brunei Malay strength of the Regiment on 31st December was 522. The proportion of Brunei Malays holding positions of responsibility has increased and their ranks include:—

- a. 18 Officers including the Adjutant and a further 2 Captains.
- b. 3 Warrant Officers.
- c. 26 Colour Sergeants and Sergeants.
- d. 141 Corporals and Lance Corporals.

4. *Equipment :*

The new equipment ordered in 1965 arrived and included:—

- a. 3 Mark 10 Whirlwind Helicopters equipped with floats.
- b. 3 47 foot, diesel engined, coastal patrol boats. These are commanded by Brunei Malay NCOs.
- c. A Westland SRN 5 Hovercraft.

5. *Future Equipment :*

Additions to the air and sea capability of the Regiment will include :—

- a. A Mark 54 Wessex helicopter to be used for the Government Flying Doctor service, air-sea rescue and the carrying of troops and heavy loads.
- b. A Bell Jetranger helicopter which will be flown by the two Brunei Malay Officers who have been selected to undergo flying training.
- c. Kapal Di-Raja "PAHLAWAN", a 90 foot Vosper gas turbine fast patrol boat, launched in the United Kingdom in December 1966, is due to be shipped from the United Kingdom at the end of 1967.

7. *Recruiting :*

The Marine Base has been built at Muara and will be fully occupied next year. In Berakas Camp the building programme has continued. The Married Quarters and both the English and Malay Schools have been built in the Camp. More Married Quarters, Gymnasium and Swimming Pool will be built next year.

6. *Building :*

Only one intake of 60 men was recruited as the training company was fully employed on running senior, junior and potential NCO course.

CHAPTER 10

COMMUNICATIONS

(a) MARINE

1. *Ports and Anchorages :*

BRUNEI is served by two shallow draught river ports. The larger is at Brunei Town in the eastern part of the State and the other at Kuala Belait near the western boundary.

There are two anchorages within the estuary of the Brunei and Limbang Rivers where ships of up to 23 feet draught can anchor. They are at Tanjong Salirong and Sapo Point. The size of ships which may use these anchorages is controlled by the depth of water over the Outer Bar. This is subject to seasonal changes and a safe maximum draught at high water is 23 feet. At mean high water of 18 feet draught can pass across the Muara Bar to a safe anchorage in Muara Harbour.

Brunei Town wharf is 400 feet long. It lies 17 miles up the Brunei River. The largest ship which can navigate the river and berth alongside the wharf is 26 feet long with a draught of 16 feet. Imports consist of general cargo, food, clothing, equipment and building materials including steel bars, cement in bags and granite chips. Exports comprises small quantities of rubber sheet, poles, timber and iron scrap.

Ships anchoring at Tanjong Salirong and Sapo Point load logs which are brought down the Limbang and Temburong Rivers. Ships anchoring in Muara Harbour invariably load and discharge military cargoes.

The Government wharf at Kuala Belait is 300 feet long. It lies approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the mouth of the Belait River. The bar at the entrance to the river is subject to seasonal changes.

Ships built on the landing craft principle, 180 feet long with a draught of 6 feet, across the bar regularly. Ships with a draught of 7 feet can cross the bar at high water and berth alongside the Government wharf or the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's wharf. Imports consist of general cargo, building materials, steel pipes and stores for the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's oil fields at Seria and offshore on the coastal shelf.

Shipping :

Ships using the two ports and the anchorages are recorded according to their respective trading area which are as follows :—

- (a) Limited Coastal Trade ships which operate within a prescribed area along the coastline of Sarawak, Brunei or Sabah.
- (b) Coastal Trade ships which operate with 30 miles of the coastline of Sarawak, Brunei and Sabah.
- (c) Sea going ships which proceed beyond the Coastal Trade limits.

Ships owned and managed by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited which operate out of Kuala Belait to the off-shore drilling rigs and to ports in Sarawak, Brunei and Sabah are shown separately in the table under Kuala Belait.

Pilotage :

Pilotage is optional in the State of Brunei. The Marine Assistant (Executive) and three Senior Serangs pilot ships in the Brunei River on request. A Serang is available to pilot ships across the Kuala Belait bar. One hundred and seventy-six movements, including 15 cancellations, were carried out in the Brunei River during the year. Fees for this service amounted to \$15,050. There were no pilotage movements in the Kuala Belait river during the year.

Navigational Aids :

Ten marine light beacons mark the entrance to the Brunei River and the deep water channel to the Brunei Town wharf.

Approximately 80 unlighted wooden beacons (panchang) mark the subsidiary channels in the estuary of the Limbang and Brunei rivers and the boat channels in the numerous small rivers.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited install and maintain their own marine light beacons on their offshore drilling rigs and oilwells. The company service and maintain two sets of leading lights at the entrance to the Belait River for the Marine Department on repayment.

Supply of Treated Fresh Water :

Supplies of treated fresh water are available for ships at Brunei Town wharf and Kuala Belait. The charge for fresh water is \$2.00 per 1,000 gallons. The Marine Department records the amount of fresh water supplied and bills the ship's agent for the cost of the water. The income from the sale of water is credited to the Brunei Town and Kuala Belait Municipal Boards respectively. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited supply their own treated fresh water to ships owned and managed by the company at Kuala Belait.

Passenger Ferry and Carriage of Mail :

A passenger ferry runs daily, excluding Sundays, between Brunei Town-Labuan-Brunei Town. The ferry also carries Post Office and British military mail. A passenger and mail carrying service is operated with outboard motor perahus between Brunei Town-Bangar (Temburong District) — Brunei Town on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. On Mondays and Saturdays this service is extended to the Labu Estate in the Temburong District.

Use of Water Transport :

The Marine Department provides motor launches and outboard motor perahus for use by Government Departments generally. Subject to higher priorities motor launches and outboard motor perahus may be hired for private use.

(b) CIVIL AVIATION

In February 1966 Malaysian Airways which had been maintaining direct services to Singapore using Fokker Friendship aircraft introduced Comet aircraft on their Singapore service. This meant that passengers to and from Brunei had to travel to Kuching or Jesselton to connect with the Singapore service since Brunei Airport is not suitable for operation of Comet aircraft. During the year Malaysian Airways continued to provide local services to Sarawak and Sabah using Douglas DC3 and Twin Pioneer aircraft. Cathay Pacific Airways continued to operate their weekly service to and from Hong Kong using Lockheed Electra aircraft.

1966 saw the completion of work by the Public Works Department and Consultants as to whether the existing Airport at Berakas was capable for development to operate large jet aircraft. As a result of the Consultants' report and recommendations Government announced at the end of 1966 that it had approved the construction of a new airport capable of taking large jet aircraft and a new site had been selected. It was hoped this airport would be ready for use in 1970/1971. Work is expected to commence in 1967.

Service light aircraft and helicopters continued to use the Airport in small numbers until November when the last detachments of the R.A.F. and Army were withdrawn as part of the general withdrawal of the British Forces from Borneo.

STATISTICS FOR 1966

Aircraft Movements :

A total of 21,745 movements were recorded comprising various types of aircraft, both civil and military as follows :—

	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Take-offs</i>
Civil	3,487	3,487
Military	7,383	7,388
	<i>Embarked</i>	<i>Disembarked</i>
	<i>Loaded</i>	<i>Off-loaded</i>
Freight (Civil)	112,406	296,889 (in kgms)
Mail (Civil & Military)	36,146	46,276 (in kgms)

(c) DEPARTMENT OF LAND TRANSPORT

The year 1966 saw a further step forward in the field of transport in the country. Generally speaking there has been a steady increase in all activities as is shown clearly in the appended list of statistics.

The only decline is under commercial vehicles, but this does not really mean that the actual number of commercial vehicles existing in the State has decreased by 71 : on the contrary there has been an increase. This figure shows the exact number of vehicles licensed for use on the road as on 31st December, 1966. There are many which failed to satisfy the Vehicle Examiners for roadworthiness. Examination of commercial vehicles has been made very strict in order to minimise risk of accidents on the road. However such decrease does not hinder the progress of development since these vehicles are put off the road temporarily until they are satisfactorily made roadworthy.

Private motor cars have been steadily increasing in number. The only problem faced in this line is the absence of good and properly equipped garages and servicing stations. The result is that the life of a motor car in Brunei is still shorter than that in our neighbouring countries like Singapore and West Malaysia. However in 1966 new garages were coming up like mushrooms and some of them are manned by imported technicians. It is expected that by next year the efficiency of such garages would be improved.

The aggregate total of motor vehicles imported into the State was 1,931 which shows an increase of about 400 over the previous year.

In the field of public transport, the reputation of Brunei being the only country in Asia where the Taxi industry is not exploited by middlemen is being very well kept although attempts have been made to break it.

As for bus transport, planning is being done towards public participation through co-operatives. It is hoped that by next year a pilot scheme would be put into operation.

As the number of motor vehicles increased on the road, the number of accidents too had increased. The figures in the statistics are the number of accident cases in which the vehicles involved are inspected by the Examiners in this Department. The actual number of accidents are obtainable from the Police.

In prevention of accidents the Department took the following action during the year.

1. **Strict and Tough Driving Test** — Driving tests have been conducted in the most tough and strict manner. So much so that it is said that it is quite impossible for a learner driver to pass a test in one attempt.
2. **Warning and Advice to those who passed a Test** — On passing a test and while issuing a licence, the Licensing Officer advises the holder on the following facts —
 - (a) That it is not a licence to kill.
 - (b) That driving at a speed more than 30 m.p.h. requires an entirely different skill than driving at a lesser speed.
 - (c) Driving efficiency in a driver drops as he changes his car to one which he is not used to.
 - (d) The motor vehicle when controlled is a friend but when uncontrolled is a deadly enemy.

The Controller gave lectures on road safety in all schools, Malay, English and Chinese throughout the State and also distributed to teachers simple directives on road safety for school children so that they could be made as a guide for road safety classes.

The Controller arranged a series of road safety programmes through the services of Radio Brunei. These include road safety slogans in all languages, road safety short plays and a road safety forum.

The Controller appealed to all departments, communities and organisations to co-operate in educating their staffs on road safety.

One of the Departments which answered this call was the Religious Affairs which had included road safety sermons on Friday services in the mosques throughout the State. This Department had, also through their information section, showed road safety films in the Kampongs.

The other Department was the Police who conducted a road safety course for the police personnel.

The "Daily Star" assisted in publicity on road safety.

Legislation — The Controller completed re-drafting the Road Traffic Enactment as well as all the Subsidiary Legislation.

Staff — The Department is still under-staffed and that it is not possible to appoint an officer to any particular duties.

Building — The site for new Headquarters and Licensing Offices for Brunei Town is being prepared and the first piling is expected to commence early next year. The extension of the compound for the Licensing Office at Kuala Belait has been approved and a security fence has been erected. Although the work of filling the compound with sand has been completed, it is not possible to commence making the pavements until such sand filling has settled properly. It is expected that by next year this office will have a compound big enough to hold the number of motor vehicles that have to be examined and tested.

Statistics — The attached figures were obtained with difficulty and are not very accurate due to shortage of clerical staff.

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED ON THE ROAD AS ON
DECEMBER 31ST OF EACH YEAR

	1965	1966	Increase
Motor Cars	4734	5556	822
Motor Cycles & Scooters	989	1298	309
Commercial vehicles	1439	1368	*71 (Decreased)
Taxis	95	99	4
Buses	88	89	1

Government Vehicles

excluding Military

920	932	12
8265	9342	1077

* This is due to strict inspection for roadworthiness in respect of trucks and tippers and hence many were put off the road.

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR
1965 AND 1966

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1965	148	90	124	139	137	128	138	104	137	158	126	90	1519
1966	163	139	124	195	168	171	193	203	133	159	142	141	1931

NUMBER OF DRIVING LICENCES ISSUED

	1965	1966	Increase
Annual Driving Licences	10410	11934	1524
Provisional Driving Licences	4235	6955	2720
	14645	18889	4244

NUMBER OF ACCIDENT CASES INSPECTED BY VEHICLE EXAMINERS

Brunei Registratioin Centre	175	314	139
Belait Registration Centre	194	237	43

NUMBER OF EXEMPTED LICENCES ISSUED TO

	1965	1966	Increase
Motor Vehicles owned by the Government	920	932	12
Motor Vehicles owned by the Government servants	815	850	35
Total No. of Exempted Driving Licences issued	735	771	36
	2470	2553	83

AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED

	1965	1966	Increase
Motor Vehicles & Drivers	\$340,061	\$395,707	\$55,646

(d) SERVICES POSTAL

There are six post offices and three postal agencies functioning in the State. The Post offices are situated in Brunei Town, Tutong, Bangar (Temburong District) Kuala Belait, Seria and Muara respectively and postal agencies are at Labi, Lumapas and Rambai. Full postal facilities including sales of stamps, encashment of money orders and postal orders, parcels and C.O.D. service, registration, post office boxes and savings bank business are available at Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Seria Post Offices while the postal agencies undertake sales of stamps and receipt and delivery of ordinary and registered letters.

There is no internal air service within the State of Brunei, so mails to and from one post office to another within the State are usually conveyed by postal vans or outboard launches. Brunei is off the route of the international jet air lines but internal air links with Jesselton and Kuching and thence onwards to Singapore and Hongkong offset this and international mails arrive at Brunei Town one or two hours after they have been off-loaded at Jesselton or Kuching. Mails for Kuala Belait, Seria and Tutong districts are conveyed by mail vans and are normally delivered within a few hours after being off-loaded at Brunei Town.

The Temburong District is connected by boat three times a week and Labi postal agency in Ulu Belait is reached either by launch or via the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company rail-road to Badas, thence to Bukit Puan by boat and then by road to Labi. Direct road communication is still not available as the Sungei Liang to Bukit Puan connection to the main trunk road remains uncompleted.

Weekly surface mails to Brunei Town are landed directly from ships coming from Singapore. Previous transshipments of surface mails off-loaded at Labuan and destined for Kuala Belait and Seria have been discontinued due to complaints of lack of storage space and other facilities by the Labuan authorities. They are now off-loaded at Brunei Town and thence transported to Kuala Belait and Seria by two trucks which have been recently purchased for the purpose. In addition to the weekly overseas surface mails, regular and frequent overseas airmail services were

also maintained. Direct airmail service between Brunei and United Kingdom was inaugurated in April 1966 and there was a direct mail connection with Hongkong once a week.

In the large towns, except on Fridays and Sundays and other public holidays, a house-to-house delivery service is provided. Post boxes for the receipt of letters are installed at important road junctions and other public places and these boxes are cleared twice daily except on holidays. In the rural areas and in the river kampongs a delivery service is provided according to the operational schedules of the riverine and mobile post offices. At present there is one mobile and one riverine post office in the Brunei District and one mobile and one riverine post office in the Kuala Belait District. They provide sales of stamps and British Postal Orders, receipt of ordinary and registered letters and parcels and savings bank business. Deliveries of parcels are not undertaken because of inhibiting Customs formalities.

Automatic stamp vending machines are installed at the Brunei Town Post Office, Seria Post Office and at the Brunei Airport. It is regretted that the great humidity of the local climate has sometimes caused rolls of pre-gummed stamps to become stuck at their point of perforations causing sometimes the vending machines to be inoperable so that constant attention has to be given to these machines to remedy this. It is hoped that a better type of automatic stamp vending machine may later become available.

The following commemorative stamp issues were sold during 1966 : —

- (a) Sir W. Churchill issue
- (b) World Cup Football Championships
- (c) World Health Organisation New Headquarters Building
- (d) 20th Anniversary of UNESCO

They have added considerably to the revenue of the department which would otherwise have sustained a more considerable deficit between expenditure and revenue owing to the low volume of out-going mails as compared to the large volume of in-coming mails from which very little revenue is realised by the department.

Customs duties realised on the importation of parcels go rightly to the Customs Department.

The year 1966 was marked by a considerable number of staff changes due to transfers and resignations whilst a number of vacancies remained unfilled causing considerable pressure on the existing staff. Suitable candidates who resided in the Belait District were reluctant to be employed in the Brunei District because of the lack of quarters. This can hardly be conducive to the efficient running of the department, but it is hoped that the staffing position may be more stabilised in the coming year.

An expansion of the Brunei Post Office costing \$40,000.00, making for more storage space for the increasing number of incoming parcels as well as the accommodation of more post office boxes for which there is an ever-increasing demand, together with room for more office space and the storage of office records is hoped to be completed by the end of 1967.

Decorations and awards made to the department were : —

- (a) P.O.A.S: to the Assistant Minister of Social Welfare and Posts, the Honourable Pg. Haji Yussof bin Pg. Mohd. Limbang.
- (b) S.N.B. to Haji Ali Khan bin Abdul Khan, the Controller of Posts as he was then known (he is now the Postmaster-General).

Promotion : Awang Maidin bin Sehin was promoted to fill the vacancy of Postmaster, Brunei as from 1.4.1966.

Money Orders issued in 1966 totalled \$464,620.42 whilst those cashed amounted to \$26,743.66 compared with those issued in 1965 amounting to \$617,437.74 and those paid totalling \$326,655.71. Postal Orders sold during the year amounted to \$190,105.73 and those cashed totalled \$36,820.98 as compared to 1965 sold \$182,859.27 and cashed \$26,140.27. The total number of articles dealt with during the year was 4,463,262 as compared with 4,427,843 in 1965.

(e) TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The internal and external telegraph and telephone services in Brunei are operated by the Government's Department of Telecommunications. A direct radio telegraph service is maintained between Brunei Town and Singapore and also with Jesselton in Sabah, and Kuching in Sarawak. Internally Brunei Town is linked with Kuala Belait, Seria and Temburong by a similar service.

Radio telephone links are also maintained between Brunei Town, Tutong, Kuala Belait, Muara and Limbang. Overseas telephone calls can be made to most countries via Labuan, Jesselton and SEACOM cable.

The capacity of Brunei Town exchange was increased from 800 to 1000 lines, and contracts let for extension of the exchange building and equipment to increase the capacity to 3400 lines. An automatic telephone exchange is installed at Seria which is linked by a $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles underground cable with the Kuala Belait exchange and for providing interconnections with the B.S.P. Company's telephone system in Seria. The B.S.P. Co. operates a radio-telephone network connecting its Seria offices with the off-shore drilling platforms and its main refinery in Lutong, Sarawak.

Although the demand on the Department has increased tremendously over the past three years the staff position in all spheres remained critical, the only bright spot being the improvement in service effected by the newly recruited female telephone operators.

Mr. K. W. C. Sheppard, Assistant Controller of Telecommunications, returned to the British Post Office after two years in Kuala Belait.

Shortage of clerical staff still renders it impossible to produce usable statistics although a new telephone directory was prepared for issue in 1967, to replace that issued in 1964.

CHAPTER 11

WORKS AND BUILDINGS

(a) PUBLIC WORKS, PUBLIC UTILITIES

PUBLIC WORKS — GENERAL

THE volume of work undertaken by the Department in 1966, as indicated by expenditure, continued at the same high level as in the previous year. The actual responsibilities were possibly rather greater as a number of large development projects carried out by private Architects but controlled financially by the P.W.D. were completed early in the year. The total expenditure was \$31,635,038 compared with \$31,326,463 in 1965.

Once again the limiting factor on progress was the shortage of technical staff at all levels. This necessitated the assignment to firms of Architects and Consulting Engineers of a number of large and interesting projects which the Department if fully staffed should have been able to handle.

Particulars of expenditure are set out under appendix "A" attached.

STAFF

It has become obvious that Government's organisation for the recruitment of contract staff, with particular reference to professional and technical men, is unable to conform with present day requirements in making immediate offers of appointment after the consideration of applications. Thus, the more competent and active applicants are likely to accept other offers of employment, under conditions where there is a worldwide shortage of Engineers, Architects and Technicians. The tangible results of a recruiting

exercise initiated early in 1965 are a single Plant Superintendent (in November 1966) and two Senior Technical Assistants (in August).

In senior posts there were at the end of the year five vacancies out of thirteen posts for Engineers and four out of six for Plant Superintendents. One Architects post was vacant out of three and the post of Quantity Surveyor has never been filled. As the Department holds no leave reserve of staff, the actual deficiencies were appreciably greater than these figures indicate.

Although all major engineering projects have been assigned to Consultants, incidental assistance by the Department is invariably necessary, adding to the duties of whatever staff is available. Assistance is also given in advising consultants on administrative and contractual matters and on local conditions and standards.

The number of employees in manual and industrial grades remained fairly constant although a number of daily rated men were transferred to monthly rates of pay in implementation of Government policy. The actual numbers were :—

					<i>Daily rated</i>	<i>Monthly paid</i>
1965	-	-	-	-	2,247	382
1966	-	-	-	-	2,091	638

Generally labour, both unskilled and artisan, was adequate in numbers but it cannot be claimed that output was satisfactory, the limiting factors being the lack of experienced and able supervisory staff and the lack of any training facilities for tradesmen and other skilled labour. Until such time as trade and vocational schools are available and trade tests can be instituted as a basis for employment and promotion, it is difficult to see how the efficiency and output of Departmental artisans can be improved.

MATERIALS

There are no appreciable reserves of building and engineering materials available in Brunei and their absence resulted in some delay over development and other services. Local suppliers are reluctant, probably on account of fluctuating and uncertain demand, to hold adequate stocks of such materials, particularly if

there is an element of deterioration in their nature. It is therefore difficult to commence a building project at the full rate of progress which is necessary if rapid completion is to be achieved. One unfortunate result of this situation is the necessity to accept substitute, and usually inferior, materials to avoid delays in importing those of the requisite standard. Local products are confined to soft woods and secondary hardwoods; a percentage of the former passing through a treatment plant for immunisation against insect attack and decay. It is noted that the output of this plant is confined principally to timber for Government projects. Timbers in common use are classified under local names of Billian, Selangan Batu, Kapor Bukit, Kapor Paya, Keruing and Meranti and in descending order of hardness and durability. The use of Bakau timber for piles is widespread and a feature of building construction in Brunei is the utilisation of such piles — normally jointed-in lengths up to 60 feet and diameters up to 9 inches.

Sand from beaches and adjacent inland deposits is available in almost unlimited quantities, but it is of a fine texture, rounded and poorly graded and unsuitable for high quality concrete or durable surface finishes, although easily used in plasterer's work without the addition of lime.

A number of deposits, principally in river beds and along the sea shore, of soft sand-stone yield a coarse shingle or gravel mixed with sand and quantities of clay, which after cleaning, grading and crushing is suitable for mass concrete and low quality reinforced concrete work.

The greatly increased demand for clay bricks resulted in the development of a number of additional brickfields, all on a small scale, one of which came into operation. Supplies however were still inadequate and recourse had at time to be made to bricks imported from Taiwan. The use of cement bricks became more common; these were however produced only in small quantities by simple and incomplete processes, varied widely in quality and strength and were not generally accepted on Government building projects, and never for load-carrying walls.

All other materials including primary hardwoods, cement, steel, roofing and flooring tiles, asbestos cement sheets, building-boards, water pipes and fittings, sanitary fittings and paints and decorating materials generally had to be imported. Large quantities (approximately 50,000 tons) of granite aggregate for road surfacing and high quality concrete work were also imported.

Practically all these materials have to pass across the wharf at Brunei Town and the limited capacity of this installation inevitably resulted in delays in materials reaching working sites.

BUILDINGS

The assignment to Firms of Architects of all large single buildings — generally those costing over \$500,000 — nevertheless left the Department with an extensive programme of building construction, including contracts up to \$1,400,000 in individual value for a multiplicity of housing units. Major commitments can be placed in three groups — Service Housing, Education Works and Berakas Camp.

One of the most urgent of Development services is the provision of housing for the additional staff required to implement Government's development plan, and the expansion of Government services generally. To meet this demand the following programme is in progress :—

- 19 Class B Quarters Jalan Berakas — 11 occupied.
- 5 Class B Quarters Jalan Gadong — 50% progress.
- 7 Class C Quarters Jalan Berakas — 90% ,,
- 14 Class E Quarters ,, ,, — 90% ,,
- 18 Class F Quarters ,, ,, — 50% ,,
- 12 Senior Officers Flats, Jalan Malabau — 70% progress.
- 30 Class E Flats, Jalan Malabau — 30% progress.
- 6 Class E Flats, Jalan Ong Sum Ping — commenced.
- 24 Class F Flats, Jalan Malabau — 90% progress.
- 48 Class F Flats (Teachers) Jalan Ong Sum Ping — 50% progress.

As a number of these quarters neared completion, it became apparent that the date of their readiness for occupation was governed by the output of the local furniture contractors whose workshops were grossly overloaded by current demands for household furniture, added to that for schools, and police and army barracks.

In Kuala Belait District there was less activity on the construction of pool quarters than in previous years, the accommodation problem being much less acute than in Brunei own. Work in progress included :—

- 2 Class 'B' Quarters, Kuala Belait.
- 2 Class 'C' Quarters, Kuala Belait.
- 3 Class 'E' Quarters, Kuala Belait.
- 40 Units, Barracks, Kuala Belait.
- 24 Units, Barracks, Seria.

The Education Department building programme absorbed much of the effort of the Department and the following work was undertaken during the year :—

Completed —

Malay School, Sg. Hanching	-	-	-	\$ 84,500
Malay School, Muara	-	-	-	179,500
Malay School, Labu Estate	-	-	-	156,000
Malay School, Lamunin	-	-	-	97,000
Malay School, Sg. Besar	-	-	-	137,000
Classrooms, etc., B.T.T.C.	-	-	-	35,500
Malay School, Sg. Liang	-	-	-	128,000
Malay School, Labi	-	-	-	29,270

In hand —

Malay School, Muda Hashim, Tutong	-	-	\$111,400
Malay School, Amo, Temburong	-	-	154,000
Malay School, Kiudang	-	-	174,896
Hostel, etc. at Bangar M.S.	-	-	277,206
Malay School, Kilanas	-	-	110,380

Malay School, Jerudong	-	-	-	-	103,536
Malay School, Penanjong, Tutong	-	-	-	-	128,545
Malay School, Kupang, Tutong	-	-	-	-	122,000
Malay School, Birau, Tutong	-	-	-	-	137,800
Malay School, Sengkurong	-	-	-	-	131,000

Berakas Camp. The requirements of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment continued to expand beyond the initial programme of work and there is so far no indication of finality. Contracts completed during the year included :—

Helicopter hangars & parking apron	-	-	-	-	\$439,000
25-yard Range	-	-	-	-	27,000
Concrete Drains	-	-	-	-	288,000
4 Units Class 'C' quarters	-	-	-	-	156,000
Concrete vehicle parks	-	-	-	-	120,000
2 units B.A.C. School buildings	-	-	-	-	112,000
Vehicle workshops, etc.	-	-	-	-	95,000

In addition an extensive programme of work is at present in hand including :—

64 units married barracks	-	-	-	-	\$887,000
Gymnasium	-	-	-	-	212,000
Sergeants' Mess	-	-	-	-	247,000
Rifle range buildings	-	-	-	-	58,000
2 Class "G" quarters	-	-	-	-	52,000

In a project of this nature a great deal of incidental work is required and throughout the year both departmental and contractor's transport were engaged upon earth movement. Up to the end of the year almost six miles of hot mix surfaced road-way had been constructed, while a turfing contract amounting to \$137,000 was in hand.

As an adjunct to the Army services at Berakas Camp, a patrol boat base at Muara comprising jetty, stores and workshops, and accommodation was completed at a cost of \$242,000.

Police Works. To accommodate the expansion of the police force a substantial building programme is at present in hand including :—

(a) Police station, barracks, etc., Labi	-	-	\$423,000
(b) Barracks and Quarters, K. Belait	-	-	258,000
(c) Station, barracks and quarters, Sengkurong			193,000

Miscellaneous building works included in the 1966 programme of the Department were :—

Completed —

Market at Bangar, Temburong	-	-	-	\$ 26,500
Fire station, barracks, Airport	-	-	-	99,500
Store at Istana Darul Hana	-	-	-	33,000
Elect. Sub-station, Jalan Berakas	-	-	-	23,800
11 units Balai Raya, Temburong	-	-	-	80,000
Ulu Rest houses, Kuala Belait District	-	-		69,000
Rice godown, Kuala Belait	-	-	-	70,000
Jetty Tutong	-	-	-	65,000

In Hand —

Rest house, Kuala Belait	-	-	-	\$192,000
Reading room, Seria	-	-	-	26,000
Stormwater drains, Seria	-	-	-	145,000
Police Posts at Temburong	-	-	-	36,000
Fire Station, Barracks, etc., at Muara	-	-		266,600
Rest house, Bangar, Temburong	-	-	-	145,000
Wharf, Bangar	-	-	-	170,000
Nurses Hostel, Brunei	-	-	-	70,030

In addition to pool quarters and those included with Education building projects, an assortment of institutional quarters for various departments was handled including :—

10 quarters for Religious teachers	-	-	-	\$212,000
2 Class 'F' quarters and 8 units barracks for				
Elect. Department, K. Belait	-	-	-	115,000
12 units barracks for Survey Dept., K. Belait	-			111,000
12 units barracks for P.W.D., K. Belait	-			108,000

With the provision of \$200,000, the much needed renovation of the General Hospital, Brunei, was commenced, but as work can only be undertaken as and when wards and other buildings can be vacated progress is likely to be protracted. Work during the year was confined to renovation of the Nurses Hostel and a number of ward blocks.

CONTRACTORS

The total number of contractors registered in the State at the end of 1966 was 572. Of these a large number remained inactive and played no useful part in the activities of the Department, or in Government's development plan. Others operated only as agents or middlemen, sub-letting any contract awarded to them to more active and experienced firms.

Considerable interest in obtaining registration in Brunei was shown by P.W.D. contractors in adjoining territories. These were registered only when it was clear that they had something to offer Brunei in the way of organised and efficient services, and registration in the lower classes was confined to local men.

The numbers in individual classes are as follows :—

Class 'A'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
„ 'AX'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
„ 'B'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
„ 'C'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
Small Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239
								<hr/>
								572
								<hr/>

and the eligibility to tender being :—

Class 'A'	-	-	-	-	-	Unlimited amount
„ 'AX'	-	-	-	-	-	Up to \$500,000
„ 'B'	-	-	-	-	-	Up to \$150,000
„ 'C'	-	-	-	-	-	Up to \$25,000
Small Contractor	-	-	-	-	-	Up to \$3,000

Water & Gas Supplies

Water — General. Rainfall for the first six months of the year was below average while the demand for water, particularly from the Tasek supply, increased alarmingly and restrictions had to be made upon output by cutting supplies during night hours and by throttling down a number of main valves. The service of tanker lorries operated by the Department to supply water to rural areas without a piped supply was fully extended. As this method is both wasteful and expensive it is hoped that with the expansion of piped supplies, it can be substantially reduced.

The Consulting Engineers appointed to investigate a new supply for the Brunei/Tutong/Muara area submitted their report to Government in December and it would appear that implementation of their proposals will probably take five years.

Brunei Town Supply. The safe output of this supply is rated at approximately 1.5 million gallons per day but the average production during the year was 2 million gallons per day compared to 1.8 million gallons in 1965. This over-production indicates of course that the supply is at present over-extended and that some form of supplementary source is essential if serious shortage is to be avoided before a new major scheme is brought into operation. A firm of Consulting Engineers were commissioned by Government to investigate the possibility of such a short term supplementary source.

The quality of the Brunei supply was generally high but climatic changes resulted in variations in colour and character, particularly when during dry weather the reservoir was at a very low level. Continuous aeration of the raw water by portable air compressors has been adopted but this and the experiments made in methods of treatment indicate that more permanent processes are necessary if an entirely satisfactory supply is to be achieved. To this end a firm of Consulting Engineers has been appointed to report upon the possibility of incorporating a sedimentation stage in the purification process.

Kuala Belait Supply. The source of this supply consists of 800,000 gallons of treated water drawn from the B.S.P. Company installation which is re-chlorinated and pumped to the various

Government and public consumers in Kuala Belait and Seria. The Company is unable to increase this quantity but public demand is growing at an alarming rate and it is essential that a substantially greater amount should be available in the near future. A firm of Consulting Engineers has been appointed to investigate and report upon the possibility of providing an independent public supply to Kuala Belait town and the adjacent inhabited parts of Kuala Belait district with a view to ensuring adequacy of supply for a further 30 years.

GAS SUPPLIES — KUALA BELAIT/SERIA AREA

A further 4 miles of small-diameter gas mains were laid and an additional 332 new services connected, the daily consumption rising from 550,000 cu.ft. in 1965 to 970,000 cu.ft. per day in 1966.

LAND RECLAMATION, KUALA BELAIT

The provision of suitable land for either public or private development in Kuala Belait and Seria necessitates several feet of sandfill. This operation continued progressively as and when transport for the purpose is available. The total quantity of sand transported was 43,000 cu.yds. which produced 64,000 sq.yds. of land suitable for light buildings or other development

ROADS AND BRIDGES

As at December, 1966 the mileage of public roads in Brunei maintained by the Department was as follows :—

Bituminous surface roads	-	-	-	161.66 miles
Water bound roads	-	-	-	28.02 „
Earth & Sand Roads	-	-	-	27.06 „
Total	-	-	-	<u>216.78 „</u>

In addition to up-keep of these roads a considerable amount of assistance is given to district officers in the maintenance and improvement of kampong roads and bridle paths which are of a standard definable as “dry weather motorable.” There are in addition many miles of bridle paths of pedestrian and bicycle

standard only in which this Department is not implicated. No major maintenance problems arose during the year apart from that associated with the erosion and running sand over the hill-sides adjacent to the trunk road near Sungei Liang. Attempts to improve conditions achieved only temporary success, but at least ensured that the road was at no time blocked by material from the hills.

Responsibility for maintenance of the Kuala Belait/Anduki trunk road was transferred from Brunei Shell Petroleum Company to Government; the condition at the time of transfer indicated a considerable period of under maintenance. As the first stage of meeting this condition, one mile of the road from Kuala Belait eastwards was widened from 18 to 22 feet and resurfaced in hot mix, while provision was entered in the 1967 budget proposals for the continuation of such work.

Progress on the smaller construction projects at present in hand was as follows :—

Jalan Gadong. Earthwork was completed and the road was opened to traffic in dry weather while the remaining two miles of base course and surfacing proceeded.

Jalan Lamunin. Earthwork, drainage and culverts are in progress up to 5th mile while base course was laid over the first two miles.

Jalan Lumapas. Earthwork throughout is nearing completion but little progress has been made over base course, and none on surfacing. The difficulties in transporting stone across the Sungei Brunei will retard work on this particular road until such time as the departmental landing craft are released from military operations and can be used for ferrying vehicles loaded with stone across the river.

Jalan Kota Batu. Earthwork on this difficult project is well advanced as far as Kampong Pelambayan and base course up to the summit of the hill section has been laid.

Kuala Belait/Seria Road. This new link between Kuala Belait and Seria is one of the items in the State Road Development

programme to be undertaken by this Department. During the year some two miles of jungle clearing and formation filling over deep swamp were in hand, the progress being particularly susceptible to adverse weather conditions.

Sungei Liang/Labi Road. Progress on this project suffered severely from adverse weather conditions which frequently immobilised all earth moving plant, particularly at the approaches to Bukit Puan where the extension of filling across deep swamp was dependent upon favourable conditions. From Sungai Liang 8 miles of formation have been completed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of soil cement stabilised base course constructed and a quarter mile of bituminous pavement laid, the distance between construction road head and Bukit Puan now being only $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. The construction of a reinforced concrete bridge 100 ft. long across the Sungei Lumut has been commenced. The Bukit Puan bridge which is in the hands of Consulting Engineers, is nearing completion and survey work for the Bukit Puan/Labi section is in progress. The whole of this project as far as Bukit Puan is over different terrain as far as soil conditions are concerned. Serious trouble with erosion has been experienced and can be expected for a considerable time in future.

Bridges. In the absence of any design staff in the Department, bridging was confined to minor structures required in the road projects mentioned above. A reinforced concrete bridge across the Sungei Temburong at Bangar has been commissioned from a firm of Consulting Engineers.

AIRFIELD

Work by the Department on Brunei Airfield was confined to maintenance duties only, pending investigations by a firm of Consulting Engineers ascertaining whether the existing installation could be improved, or whether a new airport was a necessity. The report, which was accepted by Government, recommended the construction of a new airport on another site and investigations, in which the department rendered assistance, were in progress at the end of the year along the selected line.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The importance of the remaining material in Berakas Quarry has been stressed by the demands upon it (76,000 cu. yds. during the year) both by the department and District Officers. At the same time as these demands increase, the quality of the available sand/stone mixture is rapidly decreasing and base courses for which it has been used on heavily trafficked roads are proving most unreliable. It is possible that the investigations of the Consulting Engineers engaged upon road development work in Temburong district and elsewhere will reveal other deposits of suitable base course material, but it can be anticipated that the costs of extraction and of transport will increase considerably. The other sources of roadstone were natural ballasts from Butir and Temburong and granite from Singapore, the latter being reserved for high quality concrete work and for hot mix surfacing.

Quantities delivered during the year :—

$\frac{3}{4}$ " granite aggregate	-	-	-	-	2,729 tons
$\frac{3}{8}$ " granite aggregate	-	-	-	-	3,108 tons
Local ballast (uncrushed)	-	-	-	-	30,002 tons

The quantities of granite aggregate show a sharp reduction upon 1965 figures, this being accounted for by the increasing congestion in Brunei Town wharf and the difficulty in unloading aggregate carrying vessels. Fortunately substantial stock piles had been built up during the previous year.

Beraks Depot. The output from Berakas Depot in Brunei Town during the year was :—

Hot bitumen	-	-	-	-	-	42,380 gallons
Emulsified bitumen	-	-	-	-	-	29,550 gallons
Hot mix	-	-	-	-	-	23,910 tons
R.C. pipe culverts (assorted)	-	-	-	-	-	7,312 ft. run
Precast concrete products	-	-	-	-	-	2,284 cu. ft.

WORKSHOPS

The Public Works Department operates major workshops at Brunei and Kuala Belait equipped with machine tools to undertake all classes of vehicle and plant repair and overhaul, and

service depots for field maintenance of plant at the R.B.M.R. Camp Berakas, Sungei Liang and Bukit Puan. The absence of other fully equipped engineering workshops in Brunei makes the operation of these establishments of vital importance in the maintenance of Government services, particularly as the mechanization of numerous operations increases repair requirements. In addition the larger machines had on occasions to be used for non-Government work, thus enabling local contractors to keep equipment in operation without having to send repair work overseas. The major workshops were staffed with about 352 men at Brunei Town and 163 at Kuala Belait.

The adoption of improved methods of field maintenance of earthmoving plant and vehicles enabled some reduction in the number of jobs within the workshops to be made, although of course the overall activities of the Branch were increased. The actual figures relating to repair jobs undertaken compared to similar figures for 1965 are as follows :—

Major repairs, P.W.D. plant	-	-	146	178
Minor repairs, P.W.D. plant	-	-	11,002	8,715
Other work	-	-	3,489	3,185
Total	-	-	14,637	12,078

Apart from the lack of experienced supervision, the principal difficulty met with in carrying out repairs in these workshops to both plant and vehicles was the absence in Brunei of adequate stocks of spare parts. This applies particularly to heavy earthmoving plant and is a cogent factor in favour of specialising in a small number of makes and types of machines. No stocks of spares are held by the Department while the State Stores have only a limited range of fast moving items. There is therefore an almost complete dependence upon the after-sales services of the local agents. Delays in obtaining spares (some of them extending into several months) indicated, however, that local agents, while most anxious to sell their products, were not in all cases fully equipped to assist in their subsequent maintenance.

Plant and vehicles received during the year included :—

Self-propelled scrapers	-	-	-	-	4	No.
Graders	-	-	-	-	6	„
Diesel rollers	-	-	-	-	7	„
Heavy vibrating rollers	-	-	-	-	2	„
Pneumatic tyred rollers	-	-	-	-	2	„
Mobile crane	-	-	-	-	1	„
Fork Lift truck	-	-	-	-	1	„
Portable air compressor	-	-	-	-	1	„
11-ton Dump truck	-	-	-	-	2	„
7-ton tippers	-	-	-	-	20	„
3-ton load carriers	-	-	-	-	7	„
Light personnel carriers	-	-	-	-	9	„

At the close of the year the departmental holdings of plant were as follows :—

Earthmoving plant	-	-	-	-	-	237
Heavy lorries	-	-	-	-	-	310
Light lorries, personnel carrying transport vehicles						117

In the absence of technical training facilities in Brunei Town 10 artisans from Brunei Workshop were sent on a 9 week training course at the B.S.P. Company training school at Seria.

(b) SURVEY DEPARTMENT

General. The main task of the Department during the year under review was Cadastral Surveys, although more progress was made in the compilation and drafting of Topographical surveys. The department played an important part in the development of the State, being constantly consulted on projects and providing plans, maps and other information to consultants as well as Government Departments.

A Training Centre was established in an old house in Brunei Town. Junior staff and new intakes to the department underwent a six months basic training course in surveying. The instructors were two New Zealand trained Brunei Officers, each having a class of six pupils.

Departmental Examinations were held during the year, and 16 officers were promoted to higher grades, as a result of the examinations. A new post of Mandor was created, and 18 Head labourers were promoted to this grade.

Regular meetings of the Head of Sections and the State Surveyor were held throughout the year. A number of proposals to produce greater efficiency in the department were adopted as a result of the meetings.

A Microfilm Unit was purchased and two Brunei Officers were sent to Messrs. Kodak Ltd., in Singapore for a three week course on the installation and operation of the machine. All survey documents will eventually be photographed on 35 m.m. film, and the films stored outside the State for safe keeping. It is also the intention of running a Microfilm Service for other Government departments, Commercial and Professional firms in the State.

The Director of Military Survey from the War Office, London, visited the department in November.

FIELD SECTION

Cadastral Surveys. A total of 332 jobs were surveyed during the year, which comprised of sub-division of land, land applications, reservation of land for Government departments and acquisition surveys for Jalan Gadong, Jalan Lumapas, and Jalan Kota Batu. All surveys were carried out by theodolite except in the remote areas of the State. A survey of the 66 K.V. Electric Transmission line was carried out and will be completed in 1967.

Topographical Surveys. A proposed Resettlement area between Jalan Muara and Jalan Berakas was air photographed and ground control by this department was completed. A survey of Jalan Berakas for the Public Works Department was also completed, with this department supplying the ground control for the aerial photography. Re-levelling of the Precise Level network commenced this year and 12 miles completed.

Drafting Section. A total of 260 job plans were completed during the year, 58 of the Gazette Plans for Government Reservations. Over 3,000 Lots were plotted on the Master Plans and over 800 EDR sketches prepared.

Wayleave Agreement plans for the 66 K.V. Electric Transmission Line demanded a fair amount of work and most of the plans were completed.

A 1/10,000 Scale Map of Brunei Town and Environs was compiled, drawn and forwarded to the printers. The Map will be in six colours, defining vegetation and roads. District Maps at 1/100,000 Scale were partially completed. These maps on completion will show the Mukim Boundaries and Alienated Land of the State.

The 2 chains to an inch scale contour plans of Brunei Town and Environs covering an area of 25,500 acres and a total of 96 Plan Sheets were completed. Detail plan sheets of the same area were drawn, but only the more populated areas were completed. The contour plans have greatly assisted development around Brunei Town.

The reproduction of plans and maps for other Government Departments and the public was considerable during the year, with over 22,000 feet of photographic paper being used.

Computing Section. 246 jobs were completed by this small section of the department with no outstanding work at the end of the year.

One computer was transferred to the Kuala Belait Office and carried out all the work for the Belait District.

Calculations for the Moon Sighting bearings to Mecca from different places in the State were also carried out by the Section.

Progress for the year is shown in the tables below :—

<i>Drafting Section</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>
Sub-divisions	143	165
Land Applications	127	78

Gazette Plans	48	57
Certified Plans	204	202
Photostat Prints	15,524 feet	15,522 feet
Dycline Prints	4,567 feet	7,197 feet
<i>Computing Section</i>		
Approved Jobs	250	246
<i>Field Section Jobs</i>		
Land Applications	94	28
Sub-divisions		149
Govt. Reservations		37
Revisions Surveys	160	49
Control Traverses		2
Miscellaneous Surveys	59	63
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	313	332
	<hr/>	<hr/>

EXPENDITURE, 1966

<i>Head</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Dept. Warrant</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. ANNUALLY RECURRENT			
Personal Emoluments ...	1,557,284	—	1,557,284
Administration ...	281,677	—	281,677
Maintenance and Special Expenditure ...	10,139,662	—	10,139,662
			<u>11,978,623</u>
B. DEVELOPMENT			
Administration ...	238,409	—	238,409
Agriculture ...	43,567	13,115	56,682
Brunei Malay Regiment ...	—	3,455,408	3,455,408
Broadcasting ...	—	16,353	16,353
Civil Aviation ...	41,305	38,741	80,046
District Office Brunei	25,699	—	25,699
„ „ Kuala Belait	405,437	—	405,437
„ „ Tutong ...	92,749	—	92,749
„ „ Temburong	329,379	12,098	341,477
Education ...	1,536,208	73,043	1,609,251
Electrical ...	227,986	—	227,986
Forest ...	21,895	—	21,895
Fire Services ...	198,853	—	198,853
Land Transport ...	—	13,980	375,729
Municipal Brunei ...	111,922	118,688	230,610
Municipal Seria-Belait ...	361,749	13,980	375,729
Marine ...	—	7,725	7,725
Medical and Health ...	—	72,641	72,641
Miscellaneous Services ...	—	1,015,378	1,015,378
Prisons and Detention Camp	—	29,733	29,733
P.W.D. ...	4,941,224	—	4,941,224
P.W.D. — Water ...	882,495	—	882,492
Police ...	542,625	37,454	580,079
Postal ...	—	2,304	2,304
Religious ...	1,128,298	68,132	1,196,430
Survey ...	30,923	—	30,923
State Stores ...	77,669	—	77,669
Service Housing Brunei ...	3,434,633	—	3,434,633
TOTAL ...	<u>26,651,645</u>	<u>4,983,393</u>	<u>31,635,038</u>

CHAPTER 12

PRESS, BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION SERVICES AND FILMS

Press :

THE most important event of the year was the publication in English and Malay of Brunei's first daily newspaper, "The Star", which is printed in Brunei Town and appears six times per week at 15 cents a copy. The other three newspapers, The Borneo Bulletin, Pelita Brunei and Salam continued publication as in previous years.

The Borneo Bulletin, a widely circulated weekly newspaper, is published by the Brunei Press Limited, Kuala Belait every Saturday. It is sold at 20 cents per copy.

Pelita Brunei, which is printed in Romanised Malay and Chinese, is published by the Department of Broadcasting and Information. It is issued gratis to Government Staff and the public. Originally issued twice a month on the first and third Wednesday, it was issued weekly every Wednesday from July, 1965. It is printed by the Star Press in Brunei Town.

Salam is printed in three languages, Romanised Malay, English and Chinese. It is published by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited, Seria and issued gratis every Saturday to the Shell Company Staff.

The Brunei Press Limited, Kuala Belait and The Star Press, Brunei Town are the only two commercial Printing Presses in the State. The Brunei Press Limited is also the Brunei Government Printer.

Broadcasting and Information Services :

Since its amalgamation in 1961, the Department of Broadcasting and Information has carried on a number of activities smoothly throughout the year.

The Director of Broadcasting and Information, Mr. G. V. de Freitas attended the 3rd General Assembly of the Asian Broadcasting Union held in Taipei, Taiwan in October this year.

The new building for the Language & Literature Institute and the Broadcasting & Information department is rapidly taking shape on the corner of Jalan Stoney and Jalan Queen Elizabeth. It is expected to be completed late in 1967.

Thousands of people of various nationalities visited the Department's Reading Rooms throughout the year. These are situated one each in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait, Tutong Town and Bangar in Temburong District.

The back portion of the Civic Centre Building in Brunei Town is still being used as offices of the Field Officer, Photographic and Film Sections.

The Department's Film Units are stationed in Brunei Town Kuala Belait. They visited towns and villages all over the State and provided free film shows to the public.

The Field Officers who also toured the towns and villages with the Film Units gave talks to the audiences in Malay which is the State's official language.

It has been noted that the public responded to the film shows wherever they were shown and large numbers of men, women and children could be seen at the film shows.

The Department of Broadcasting and Information, as in the previous year, also supplied public address systems to the colleges and schools in the State whenever they were required.

Radio Brunei :

Programmes are carried by Radio Brunei on four channels in the medium wave band and also on short-wave (61 metres) in Malay, Chinese and English for a total of 114 hours per week.

As a result of the presence in the State of a large number of Commonwealth forces on account of the Indonesian-Malaysian confrontation crisis, it became necessary to extend the English language programme output to cater for these troops. Accordingly in 1964 Radio Brunei began to broadcast programmes supplied by the British Forces Broadcasting Service for one hour daily from 4.00 to 5.00 p.m., as a temporary amenity, on all channels.

During 1965 the demand for BFBS programmes became greater and Radio Brunei increased its "Forces Service" to $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours daily, including a 30 minute programme in Gurkhali. Personnel from Commonwealth security forces stationed at Bolkiah, Camp, outside Brunei Town, became more and more interested in taking part in these programmes with the result that by the end of 1965, they were virtually running the "Forces Service" themselves, assisted by Radio Brunei technical staff.

Since 24th December, 1965, an additional two hours from 7.00 to 9.00 p.m., was made available to BFBS on two medium wave channels which covered only the Brunei Town and Bolkiah Camp areas, thus increasing the "Forces Service" output to $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours daily. The Battalion Education Officer who was responsible for the initial "Forces Programme" was by then assisted by a volunteer team of announcers and producers numbering as many as twelve or more at times. The popularity of the English language programmes from Radio Brunei was not restricted to the Services audience; both inside and outside the State civilians reported their enjoyment of these programmes which were intended originally for the Commonwealth troops. With the run-down of the Commonwealth security forces stationed in Borneo, many of whom listened to Radio Brunei's "Forces Service" in the afternoon and evening, it became necessary to restrict the scale of productions in this segment of the English language programmes. However it is still the intention to serve the interests of the Commonwealth security forces in the region although their numbers are decreasing every month.

Listener Research :

The analysis of listeners' mail which commenced in the last quarter of 1965 continued to provide some useful information

about Radio Brunei's audience in and out of the State. The monthly average of letters received by the three language services was as follows :—

<i>Malay</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>English</i>
1,357	1,016	465

It is difficult to assess the number of listeners in the State of Brunei because there is no radio licence in force. Estimates can only be made on the basis of the importation and sale of radio receivers and by observation. The advent of the transistorised receiver with its low cost and cheap power supply has increased the number of listeners everywhere and Brunei is no exception. Using the import figures for radios as a basis, it is estimated that there are at least 10,000 receivers in the State. In order to help the inhabitants of the remote villages, the Government has subsidised the sale of transistor radios which are sold to approved applicants on a straight instalment-payment over twelve months. These receivers become the property of the applicants on the first payment of the monthly instalment and the returns show a very small rate of default in payment. Several hundred sets have thus been put into use by the poorer sections of the population, particularly in the isolated communities of the "ulu" (forest) where dissemination of news and entertainment have been lacking.

CHAPTER 13

STATE STORES AND SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

The amount of work and transactions dealt with by the department during the year under review were approximately the same as the previous year.

Eight thousand and five hundred tons consisting of over 106,000 packages of materials were handled involving a total transactions of more than \$13.5 million.

Purchases of stores increased to \$6.8 million and sales also increased proportionately to \$6.7 million; the figures of the previous year being of \$5.9 million and \$5.8 million respectively. The value of stock, however, remained about the same at just over \$3 million. Trading in rice made up the greater part of the business to a value of \$8.5 million.

A total of 7,900 tons of rice was imported for distribution during the year. The price paid varied from £56 per ton f.o.b. in January to over £70 per ton f.o.b. in November for Thai White Rice, Class 1A. This increase was attributed to the world shortage of supply. The retail price of rice was increased to \$2.50 per gantang by the end of the year.

An insignificant amount of locally grown padi was available for purchase this year. The value was under \$39,000 for 112 tons, while about 288 tons of padi was issued for milling from which sales of rice brought in about \$73,000.

A site for a new rice store at Kuala Belait was successfully acquired and a building with a floor space of over 11,000 square feet was erected and completed by mid year. The first load of rice of 14,000 bags arrived in July and was stored there.

The tender for the construction of the new stores buildings at Gadong was awarded at the beginning of the year. Piling for the buildings got under way after some delay and by the end of the year this work was still not completed. Although the completion period for the whole project was given as 18 months, it is quite clear that this cannot be accomplished.

The Government had for sometime been proposing to hold a stockpile of essential foodstuffs in the State to be used during an emergency. A sum of \$3 million was approved to provide for the necessary godown space for this purpose during the year and an architect firm was commissioned to draw up the necessary plans for construction to start in 1967. This project will be implemented as an extension to the present new stores scheme and the value of the complete project will therefore be \$5 million.

The staffing position had remained acute. There were six vacancies in the establishment out of which only one was filled. The position was further aggravated by the loss in transfer of four officers to other departments; one left the service due to termination of contract and, regrettably, one through death by sickness. Recruitment of new officers as storekeepers is continuing but the response from suitable candidates is disappointing.

PART 2

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

BRUNEI is an internally self-governing Islamic Sultanate under British protection. The United Kingdom representative has the title of "High Commissioner" whose advice on all matters other than those relating to the Islamic faith and Malay custom must be accepted.

As an oil producer, Brunei is one of the largest in the Commonwealth. She enjoys one of the highest standards of living in South East Asia and remains one of the few countries in the world without personal income tax. Free enterprise is practised throughout the State.

The country comprises an area of 2,226 square miles on the western coast of Borneo between latitude $4^{\circ} 2'$ and $5^{\circ} 3'$ north and longitude $114^{\circ} 4'$ and $115^{\circ} 2'$ east, and is divided into two parts by Sarawak, which is now part of Malaysia.

The climate is tropical and the average daily range of temperature is between 76° F and 86° F. The annual rainfall varies from 100 inches at the coast to over 200 inches in certain parts in the interior.

Culturally, the majority of the population i.e. Malays have strong ties with the Malays in Malaysia and Indonesia. Subject to local variation, they speak the same language, practise the same customs and religion and have similar physical features and appearance. Other sections of the population are Chinese and Indians, Ibans and others.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY

IT WAS probably during the life-time of Sultan Bolkiah that Pigafetta, the Italian historian of Magellan's voyage around the world, visited Brunei and wrote the first eye-witness account.

The earliest accredited European accounts of Borneo were written by Ludovico da Vartena, an Italian, who visited "Brunei" between 1505 and 1507, and one Barbosa, a Spaniard, who described Borneo in 1516; but in 1521 we have Pigafetta's first-hand account, a transcription of which is quoted below :

" When we reached the city, we had to wait two hours in the prau, until there had arrived two elephants, caparisoned in silk-cloth and twelve men, each furnished with a procelain vase, covered with silk, to receive and to cover our presents. We mounted the elephants, the twelve men going before, carrying the presents*. We thus proceeded to the house of the governor, who gave us a supper of many dishes. Here we slept for the night on mattresses stuffed with cotton (Bambagic), and cased with silk. Next day, we were left at our leisure until twelve o'clock when we proceeded to the king's palace. We were mounted, as before, on elephants, the men bearing the gifts going before us. From the governor's house to the palace the streets were full of people armed with swords, lances and targets: the king had so ordered it. Still mounted on the elephants we entered the court of the palace. We then dismounted, ascended a stair, accompanied by the the governor

*The presents offered will give the reader some notion of what things were thought fit offerings to oriental princes in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Pigafetta described those offered to the king and queen as follows :

"The present for the king consisted of a vest velvet in the Turkish fashion, a chair of purple velvet, five yards of red broad-cloth, one (beretoo), a gilded globet, a glass vase with a lid three quires of paper, and gilded ink-stand. We brought for the queen three yards of a yellow broad-cloth, a pair of silver embroidred shoes, and a silver case filled with pins."

and some chiefs, and entered a great hall full of courtiers, whom we shall call barons of the realm (*Baroni del regno*). Here we were seated on carpets, the presents placed near to us.

At the end of the great hall, but raised above it there was one of less extent hung with silken cloth, in which were two curtains, on raising which, there appeared two windows which lighted the hall. Here, as a guard to the king, there were 300 men with naked rapiers (*stochi nudi*) in hand resting on their thighs; at the further end of this smaller hall, there was a great window with a brocade curtain before it, on raising which, we saw the king seated at a table masticating betel, and a little boy, his son, beside him. Behind him women only were to be seen. A chieftain then informed us that we must not address the king directly but that if we had anything to say, we must say it to him, and he would communicate it to a courtier of higher rank than himself within the lesser hall. This person, in his turn, would explain our wishes to the governor's brother, and he, speaking through a tube in an aperture of the wall, would communicate our sentiments to a courtier near the king, who would make them known to His Majesty. Meanwhile, we were instructed to make three obeisances to the king with the joined hands over the head, and raising, first one foot and then the other, and then kissing the hands. This is the royal salutation.

By the means pointed out, we made it to be understood by him that we belonged to the King of Spain, who desired to live in peace with His Majesty, and wished for nothing more than to be able to trade in his island. The king answered that he would be much pleased to have the King of Spain for his friend, and that we might wood, water and trade in his dominions, at our pleasure. This done, the presents were submitted and as each article was exhibited, the king made a slight inclination of the head. To each of us was then given some brocade, with cloth of gold and silk, which were placed on one shoulder and then removed, to be taken care of. After this, we had a collation of cloves and cinnamon, when the curtains were drawn and the window closed. All the persons present in the palace had their loins covered with gold-

embroidered cloth and silk, wore poniards with golden hilts, ornamented with pearls and precious stones, and had many rings on their fingers.

We remounted the elephants and returned to the house of the governor. Seven men preceded us, and as soon as we reached the house, to each of us was given his own, the cloths being laid on the left shoulder, as had been done in the king's palace. To each of these seven men we gave recompense for their trouble a couple of knives. After this there came to the house of the governor ten or twelve porcelain saucers with the flesh of various animals, this is, of calves, capons, pullets, peafowls (?), and others, and various kinds of fish, so that of meat alone there were thirty or two-and-thirty dishes. We supped on the ground on mats of palm-leaf. At each mouthful we drank a porcelain cup full, the size of an egg, of a distilled liquour made from rice. We ate also rice and sweetmeats, using spoons of gold shaped like our own. In the place where we passed the two nights, there were always burning two torches of white wax, placed on tall chandeliers of silver and two oil lamps of four wicks each, while two men watched to look after them. Next morning we came on the same elephants to the sea-side where, forthwith, there were ready for us two praus, in which we were reconducted to the ships. The city is entirely built in the salt water, the king's house and those of some chieftains excepted. It contains 25,000 fires or families. The house are all of wood, and stand on strong piles to keep them high from the ground. When the flood tides make, the women, in boats, go through the city selling necessities. In front of the king's palace there is a rampart constructed of large bricks, with barbicans in the manner of a fortress, on which are mounted fifty-six brass, and six iron cannon. During the two days we passed in the city many of them were discharged. That king is a Moro (a) and his name Raja Siripada (b). He was forty years old and corpulent. No one serves him except women who are the daughters of chiefs. He never goes outside of his palace, unless when he goes hunting, and no one is allowed to talk with him except through the speaking-tube. He has scribes, called Xiricoles (c) who wrote down his deeds on very thin tree bark."

This is no doubtful representation, as far as it goes, of the manner of a Malay court in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and shows a very considerable advancement in civilisation. There were cannon, a fortress, courtiers clothed in silk, secretaries preparing court circulars and a tolerable cookery decently served. The free use of strong spirits shows plainly enough that the Mohamedanism of the Malays, at the time, was not rigidly observed. In another place Pigafetta tells us that the distilled liquor was so strong that the Spaniards became inebriated from it, and he gives its Arabic name "arach" to show from whom it was that the Malay acquired the art of distillation.

This auspicious beginning of European intercourse with Borneo had a very unlucky ending. After the reception at court, the King of Borneo sent a fleet to attack some of his heathen neighbours and the Spaniards, fancying it came to attack themselves, opened fire on it. "On the 29th July", says Pigafetta (a fortnight after the reception) "being Monday, we saw coming towards us more than a hundred praus, divided into three squadrons, and with them an equal number of Tungulis (?), which are their smallest barks. Seeing this, and apprehensive of treason, we anxiously made sail and in our haste left an anchor in the ground. Our suspicion increased when we observed that behind us, there were certain junchi (jung, junks) which had come there the day before. Our first business was to disengage ourselves from the junks, and we opened fire on them capturing four and killing many persons. Three or four junks ran aground to save themselves. In one of those which we took we found the son of the king of the island of Loson (the chief island of the Philippines), who was the captain-general of the King of Bruné and who had come with the junks from the conquest of a great city called Laoe, situated at the end of that island opposite to Java Maggoire (probably some place in Banjarmasin). He had made that expedition and sacked that city, because the inhabitants wished to obey the King of Java in preference to the Moorish King of Bruné. The Moorish King having heard of our bad treatment of his junks, made haste to inform us through one of our people who was ashore trading, that the praus were by no means intended to do us harm, but to make war on the Gentiles,

in proof of which they showed us some heads of those of them whom they had killed." We have thus quoted at some length from Pigafetta because his account of the Malays is the first authentic one we have by an European eye-witness, and because it contains abundant internal evidence of intelligence and truthfulness.

Kublai Khan, the Mongol Conqueror, is known to have sent an expedition from China to the eastern archipelago in 1292 and it is more than probable that this was the origin of the Chinese colony in northern Borneo which is commemorated in the nomenclature of the Kinabatangan river and the mountain Kinabalu and which, according to tradition, provided Brunei with an early ruler.

In 1292, according to Marco Polo, there was a considerable junk-carried trade between Brunei and China.

In Brunei, the traditional ceremony, the royal procedure and the nomenclature of officers of state, all commemorate Hindu and Chinese influences. The Hindu influence emanated from the Empire of Majapahit in Java and according to Javanese records, a Javanese Force expelled Sulu marauders from Brunei in 1368 and Brunei is mentioned as one of the countries conquered during the reign of the Angka Wijaya who was the last king to reign over Majapahit before it was vanquished by Mohammedan Malacca.

The Portuguese visited Brunei in 1526 and confirmed the glowing account of Pigafetta. Further visits were paid by the Portuguese until 1530, and a trading factory and Catholic mission were established at the beginning of the next century. Spain too, having taken possession of the Philippines, evinced an active interest in Brunei affairs and twice attacked the capital. Later the English and the Dutch in turn made sporadic appearances.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century the power of Brunei began to decline, and the outlying territories gradually fell away. The Dutch, having established trading stations on the south-west, south and west of Borneo, rapidly extended their sphere of influence over the semi-independent but nominally vassal sultanates.

This disintegration continued until by the beginning of the nineteenth century the kingdom of Brunei had so dwindled in extent as to include only what is now Sarawak and part of North Borneo.

At this period the capital itself seems to have degenerated to the condition of a slave market for the sale of captives of Illanum and Sulu pirates. Anarchy was rife in the outlying districts, and in 1841, in return for his services in assisting the Bendahara Rajah Muda Hashim, Viceroy of Sarawak, to quell an insurrection at Kuching, Sarawak Proper was ceded to Mr. James (later Sir James) Brooke, who was proclaimed Rajah of Sarawak. In 1846, the island of Labuan was ceded to Great Britain as a base for anti-piracy measures and for the watering and careening of ships, and in 1877 the whole of the northern portion of Borneo was ceded to form the nucleus of what was to become British North Borneo. At various later dates further cessions were made to the Rajah of Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company till the territories of the State were eventually reduced to their present circumscribed limits.

In 1847 the Sultan entered into a treaty with Great Britain for the furtherance of commercial relations and the mutual suppression of piracy with an additional clause providing for extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Brunei, which provision was modified by an Agreement of 1856. By a further treaty made in 1888, Brunei was placed under the protection of Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relations of the State should be conducted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of Consular Courts with jurisdiction over British subjects and foreign subjects enjoying British protection. In 1906 a Supplementary Agreement was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British Officer to be styled Resident, who should be the agent and representative of the British Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States.

The years between 1906 and 1941 were years of steady progress. Very shortly after the treaty a form of government was set up under the Sultan in Council and the British Resident and law and order were established. Roads were built, people were

encouraged to become agriculturists and fishermen according to their way of life. Conditions of housing were improved and trade flourished. The discovery of a workable oilfield at Seria only 10 miles from Kuala Belait in 1929 gave added importance to the State and its revenues increased and Brunei became prosperous.

The following is a translation of a Historic Tablet engraved on stone, in the Malay character, by the order of Sultan Mohamed Tajudin, in the year A.H. 1221 (A.D. 1804), and now standing on the tomb of his son, the Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam in the "Makam Damit", situated at the southern foot of Bukit Panggal in the city of Brunei, "the Abode of Peace":

"This is the genealogy of the Rajah who ruled over the country of Brunei, as set forth by Dato Imam Yakub. He heard from Marhoum Bongsu, who is called Sultan Muaddin and His Highness Sultan Kemal-Addin. These two Rajahs ordered a record to be written of their forefathers, in order that it might be known by all their descendants up to the present time, God knows if this is so.*

And Sultan Mohamed Tajudin ordered Tuan Haji Khatib Abdul Latif to write this genealogy for the information of all his descendants who might possess the throne and crown of royalty in the country and provinces of Brunei, the Abode of Peace; who in their generations might take the inheritance of the royal drums and bells (an emblem) of the country of Johor, the seat of Government; and who might further take as their birthright the royal drums and bells (an emblem) of Menangkabau, i.e. the country of Andalas.

Now he who first ruled the country and introduced the religion of Islam and followed the laws of our prophet Mohamed (the blessed of God, on whom be peace), was His Highness Sultan Mohamed and his brother Sultan Akhmed; now he beget a daughter by his wife, the sister of the Chinese raja, whom he had taken from China Batangan; that was the princess who was taken to wife by Sheriff Ali, who came down from the country of Taif.

* Wallahu-alam = an expression used by the Mohammedans to defend themselves from the sin of writing down or stating a fact which may not happen to be correct.

Moreover that Sheriff Ali became Raja under the name of His Highness Sultan Berkat; it was he who enforced the observance of the laws of the messenger of God (the blessed of God on whom be peace), and erected a mosque, and all his Chinese subjects built the stone fort; that Sheriff Ali was descended from the Amir of the Faithful Hasan, the grandson of the messenger of God. Now His Highness Sultan Berkat beget His Highness Sultan Suleiman, and Suleiman beget His Highness Sultan Bulkiah, the Rajah who conquered the country of Seludong, the Raja of which was Dato Gambang and Sultan Bulkiah beget His Highness Sultan Abdul Kahar who was named Merhoum Keramat (Saint), and he beget His Highness Sultan Seifulrejal, who beget His Highness Sultan Shah Brunei. After him his brother reigned, His Highness Sultan Hasan, he who was called the Merhoum di-Tanjong (of the cape), of the children and grandchildren of His Highness those succeeded to the throne in Brunei who were of the best character. It was Sultan Hasan who upon the throne of his Kingdom strictly followed the rule of Sultan Mahkota Alam of the country of Achin, and it was that Sultan who beget Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Akbar, who was called the Merhoum Tuah (old). He beget Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Jebar, who beget the Pengiran Bendahara Untong who beget the Prince Temanggong Mumin Amir-ul-Rethar, also of the country of Brunei.

Afterwards the brother of Merhoum Tuah was invested with the royalty and named His Highness Sultan Mohamed Ali; he was the great grandfather of His Highness Sultan Mohamed Ali Uddin, who is now reigning in the country of Brunei.

Then that King died, and after a time his brother's son reigned under the name of His Highness Sultan Muaddin; after him his nephew reigned, His Highness Sultan Nasr-Uddin, and after him his son ruled, Sultan Mohamed Ali, under the name of His Highness Kemal-Uddin, and he gave the sovereignty to the grandson of his brother, who is reigning at this time under the name of His Highness Mohamed Ali-Uddin, his son afterwards succeeded, named His Highness Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin and

next he gave the Kingdom to his son, His Highness Sultan Tajudin. After him he gave the Kingdom to his son, His Highness Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-Alam.

When that prince was dead, the kingdom reverted to His Highness royal father Sultan Mohamed Tajudin, God knows if it is so.

After that I (the writer) do not know all the descendants who will become rajas.

In the year of the Prophet (blessed of God on whom be peace) one thousand two hundred and twenty-one in the year Dal on the 2nd day of the month Thul-hajah on the day Arba's Sanat (Wednesday) 1221.

Chronological List of the Mohammedan Sovereigns of Brunei and their Antecedents in brief

No. 1. — Sultan Mohamed, who introduced the religion of Islam.

No. 2. — Sultan Akhmed, the brother of Sultan Mohamed who married the daughter or sister of Sum Ping, a Chinese Chief who had come down to Borneo, by order of the Emperor of China, to seek for the jewel which was in the possession of the dragon of China Balu. He went with his daughter on her marriage to Sultan Akhmed from China Batangan to Brunei, taking all his people with him, and there built the bar of stones at the mouth of the Brunei River at Pulau Chermin and the Kota Batu at the residence of the Sultans. Sultan Akhmed had a daughter by his Chinese wife who was married to —

No. 3. — Sultan Berkat, who had come from the country of Taif, in Arabia, and who was a descendant of the prophet through his grandson Husin; he enforced the observance of the religion of Islam and the laws of the Mohammedans, and built a mosque.

No. 4. — Sultan Suleiman, son of Sultan Berkat. He carried on his father's policy of propagandism and strict observance of the religious rites and duties. He was succeeded by his son —

No. 5. — Sultan Bulkiah*, called Nakhoda Ragam, on account of his numerous caprices. He seems to have been a person of great activity and intelligence, made many voyages to Java, Malacca, Johor and other places, and conquered the countries of Soolook and Luzon. He married Lela Menchanai, the daughter of the Batara, or King, of Soolook, and was succeeded by his son —

No. 6. — Sultan Abdul Kahar, called Merhoum Keramat (Saint), from the popular tradition of his phantom having appeared on horseback, after his demise, at the head of the armies of Brunei on one of the two occasions of the city being attacked by the Spaniards in the reign of his son in 1577 and 1580. Sultan Abdul Kahar had forty-two sons, of whom —

No. 7. — Sultan Saif-ul-Rejal succeeded him; two of his brothers were : the Bendahara Sari, whose mother was a Javanese Princess; and the Bendahara Raja Sakam, whose mother was a Bajau Princess, through whom he inherited great possessions in the Bajau countries as far as Luzon. He was of a very arbitrary and licentious character, but resolute and brave. The Spaniards at the instigation of two Pengirans — Sri Lela and Sri Ratna — attacked Brunei on two occasions, and took it on the second in 1580. During the troubles the Sultan with all the court retired to Suai, a river to the westward of Baram leaving Raja Sakam as Regent to defend Brunei, which he seems to have done gallantly, and finally to have enforced the Spaniards to retire. After this he brought his brother the Sultan back to Brunei, and himself conducted an expedition to Belait, to which river the Pengirans Sri Lela and Sri Retna had retired; there they were slain, and the Bendahara returned to Brunei to support the government of his brother. The troubles of this reign were probably due to the licentious disposition of Raja Sakam, who is said to have taken all the most beautiful daughters of the nobles for his wives and concubines, and it was his carrying away the daughter of one of them for such a purpose, from her father's house on her wedding day, that drove Sri Lela and Sri Retna, who appear to have been the sons of the former Sultan and half-brothers to Saif-ul-Rejal and the Bendaharas into rebellion.

* Pigafetta's visit to Borneo, which took place in 1521, was probably towards the end of the reign of Sultan Bulkiah.

Sultan Saif-ul-Rejal had two daughters, and afterwards two sons by his wife, and other children by concubines. The eldest Princess was an idiot; the second was the Jrja di Mesjid, who settled her property (Bajau) on Raja Tuah, the daughter of her youngest brother, Sultan Hassan; these bequests became the nucleus of the wealth of her family — the Pulau Rajas. The eldest son of Saif-ul-Rejal was —

No. 8. — Sultan Shah Brunei, who succeeded his father, but, having no children, and after a reign of some years, having no hope of lineal succession, abdicated in favour of his brother, Sultan Hassan. During this and the following reigns many very large brass cannon were cast in Brunei. A son of the Sultan Saif-ul-Rejal by a concubine, who was made Pengiran Temenggong Mohamed by his brother Sultan Hassan, was the chief superintendent of the foundaries.

No. 9. — Sultan Hassan, brother of Sultan Shah Brunei. He is described in the Bornean traditions as the most arbitrary, powerful and magnificent of the sovereigns of Borneo. He is called the Merhoum di Tanjong, from his palace and his tomb both having been at Tanjong Cheindana, the point of land behind Pulau Chermin, at the entrance of the Brunei River. He is said to have consolidated the provinces of the kingdom, and to have completed the conquest of such as were not previously thoroughly subdued. He fortified Pulau Chermin, and had a bridge constructed by which he could pass from his palace to the fort; elephants were in use for State purposes, and the etiquette of the court was modelled on that of the Sultan of Achin, Mahkota Alam. He married four Princesses, and had many concubines, and his palace was full of female servants. The eldest of his brothers by a concubine he made the Pengiran Temenggong Mohamed; the second brother was the Pengiran di-Gedong Brunei, notorious for the cruelties he inflicted as punishments; the third brother of the Sultan by a concubine was the Pengiran Shahbandar Abdullah; all of them left children.

The Sultan Hassan was the first sovereign who established four great officers of State, the number having been formerly confined to two, the Bendahara and the Temanggong, to these he added the di-Gedong and the Pemancha.

The only legitimate sons of Sultan Hassan, as far as can be traced, are the Sultan Jalil-ul-Akbar and the Sultan Mohamed Ali; two legitimate daughters the Raja Siti Nur Alam, who inherited from Raja Retna, her aunt, and the Pengiran Tuah, who is said to have been very rich.

No. 10. — Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Akbar, son of Sultan Hassan. He was called the Merhoum Tuah, so that he was probably the eldest son. He was succeeded by —

No. 11. — His son Sultan Jalil-ul-Jebar. His father had a son by his first wife, who was called Raja Besar Abdul. The short record of the Borneo Princes, obtained at Soolook by Dalrymple, reckons this Prince as one of the sovereigns of Borneo in the place in which the name of his son, Sultan Nasr-Addin, should have been inserted. Raja Besar Abdul was killed at Labuan by order of his brother Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Jebar, but there would seem to have been a civil war before this event, as the Pengiran Maharaja Lela, the son of the Pengiran di-Gedong Besar, a son of Sultan Hassan by one of his concubines, and consequently a cousin of Raja Besar Abdul, is said in the Selesilah to have been extremely courageous and enterprising, and it was he who was able to fight against the son of the Merhoum Tuah, the Raja Besar Abdul.

Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Jebar was the second son of the second wife of his father. This lady was a Javanese Princess, named Siti Kaisa. He had been called Pengiran Tengah, and is known as Merhoum Tengah, for his being the second of the three children of his brother, the eldest having been a son named Omar, and the youngest a daughter, who had no family.

Sultan Jalil-ul-Jebar had also a third wife and family, consisting of Sultan Muaddin, another son of Pengiran di-Gedong Damit and several daughters.

The eldest son of Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Jebar was named Amat, and he died at Kemanis for want of a supply of opium, and is buried there.

No. 12. — Sultan Mohamed Ali, a son of Sultan Hassan and brother of Merhoum Tuah, succeeded his nephew Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Jebar.

The son of Sultan Mohamed Ali was the Pengiran di-Gedong Omar. His manners were so insolent that the Nobles and people, headed by the Raja Bendahara Abdul Mubin who was a grandson of Sultan Hassan through one of his daughters, requested the removal of the obnoxious Wazir; his father consented, and his house was attacked by the Bendahara. The Pengiran di-Gedong fled to his father's palace, which was burnt, and all the males of the royal family, except two infants named Hassan and Hussin, were put to death by being garrotted in the garden. This occurred on the evening of Sunday (Malam Isnén), the 14th Rabial Akhir, A.H. 1072. Sultan Mohamed Ali is hence called Merhoum Tumbang di-Rumput.

The two infants were protected by their brother-in-law, Pengiran Bongsu, and the Government was seized by the Bendahara, who reigned under the title of —

No. 13. — Sultan Abdul Mubin. He is called the Merhoum di-Pulau from his having lived at Pulau Chermin, and having been executed and buried there.

The people of Brunei, with the Kedayans, headed by Pengiran Bongsu, who had been made Bendahara by the usurper, after a time rebelled against Sultan Abdul Mubin. For greater security he had fortified Pulau Chermin, and its situation enabling him to cut off all communication between the sea and the town, he removed to the island and carried on the war from there. Treaties of peace were on several occasion concluded, but always broken by Pengiran Bongsu (who had assumed the title of Sultan Muaddin), as soon as his resources were recruited.

The war lasted about twelve years, during a great part of which time Sultan Abdul Mubin had been living at Kinarut, and four Pengirans Temanggong had been killed in attacking him from Brunei. He finally returned to Pulau Chermin, under a treaty which his rival had sworn on the Koran to observe, but which was immediately broken. With the assistance of a force from the Sultan of Soolook, the forts on the island were captured and the Sultan taken and krissed at his own desire, instead of dying by being strangled in the customary manner.

The Sultan Abdul Mubin was the third son of Pengiran Tuah, the second daughter of Sultan Hassan by her husband the Pengiran (afterwards Bendahara) Mohamed, the Raja of the Kampong Pandei Kawat, so that he was the nephew of the sovereign whose throne he had usurped, and whose life he had taken.

No. 14. — Sultan Muaddin was the fourth son of Sultan Jalil-ul-Akbar, and after his death was called Merhoum Bongsu. He was the nephew and son-in-law of Sultan Mohamed Ali, Merhoum Tumbang di-Rumput.

No. 15. — Sultan Nasr-Addin, known in history as Merhoum di-Changei, was the son of Pengiran Besar Abdul, the eldest son of Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Akbar by his first marriage. He succeeded Sultan Muaddin.

No. 16. — Sultan Jemal-Addin was the next sovereign and the younger of the two infant sons of Sultan Mohamed Ali, who had been spared from the massacre of his father and brothers. He is called the Merhoum di-Lubah, and abdicated in favour of his son-in-law.

No. 17. — Sultan Mohamed Ali-Uddin, in whom the claims of the various branches of the royal family are recorded to have met, was the son of the Pengiran di-Gedong Shah Bubin, the son of Sultan Muaddin. His mother was the sister of the Raja Tuah Abdul Mumin Amir-ul-Wazir, son of the Bendahara Untong, son of the Raja Ahmed, eldest son of Sultan Jalil-ul-Akbar, the eldest son of Sultan Hassan.

Sultan Mohamed Ali-Uddin, who is known as the Merhoum di-Brunei, and was called also Raja Apong, died before his father-in-law and great uncle, the Merhoum di-Lobah, who again ascended the throne. He was succeeded by —

No. 18. — Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, the son of Sultan Mohamed Ali-Uddin, must have become Sultan at a very early age. He is recorded by Dalrymple to have reigned in A.D. 1762, and the date of his death, as stated in his tomb in Brunei, is the 22nd Zul Haji, A.H. 1209, corresponding to 10th July, A.D. 1795.

Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin married Raja Puteh, daughter of Sultan Kemal-Addin Merhoum di-Lobah, and had by her the Sultan Mohamed Tajudin. When this Princess died, the Sultan married her sister Raja Nur Alam, who was the mother of Sultan Mohamed Khan Zul Alam. His third wife was the Pengiran Istri Bongsu, also a daughter of Merhoum di-Lobah, and widow of Pengiran Pemancha Kassim, who was by her father of Pengiran Salia.

No. 19. — Sultan Mohamed Tajuddin succeeded his father, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin. The date of his death is the 2nd Zul Haji, A.H. 1221 = 11th February, A.D. 1807. Sultan Mohamed Tajudin resigned in favour of his son —

No. 20. — Sultan Jemal-ul-Alam, who died during the lifetime of his father, on the 9th Shahban, A.H. 1210 = 18th February, 1796, after a reign which is variously stated as having lasted from six to nine months. His father re-ascended the throne, and occupied it till his death in 1807, as already stated.

No. 21. — Sultan Khan Zul Alam, half-brother of Sultan Tajudin, succeeded him. His wife was the Pengiran Salia, whose child Raja Nur Alam was married to the Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-Alam, and their son became Sultan Mohamed-Ali Saifuddin II, whose sister became the wife of Sultan Abdul Mumin.

After Pengiran Salia's death the Sultan Khan Zul Alam married Pengiran Nur Alam, a daughter of Pengiran Sri Rama, and had issue daughters. The third wife of the Sultan Mohamed Khan Zul Alam was the Pengiran Selamah, also a daughter of Pengiran Sri Rama; her children were the Pengiran Sri Banum, Muda Matalam (who usurped the sovereign power as Sultan Mohamed Alam, and was called Raja Api), Muda Hassan, Pengiran Muda Mohamed and others.

The date of Sultan Khan Zul Alam's death is not recorded on his tomb. He is said to have been Sultan at the time of the eruption of the mountain Temburu which took place in 1815.

No. 22. — Sultan Mohamed Alam, son of Sultan Kanzul-alam, a madman of the cruellest propensities who was known as Raja

Api, usurped the throne from his nephew, the legitimate heir to the throne who was the second son of Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-Alam. The reign of the usurper was but a short one. The manner of his death was auspicious; when, in 1828, he was about to be assassinated, he requested his garroters to observe well when they strangle him, to which side his body would fall — if to the right he prognosticated good for Brunei, if to the left he foretold evil; the lifeless body fell to the left and Brunei fell upon evil days. He was succeeded by the legitimate heir to the throne —

No. 23. — Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, the second son of Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-Alam ascended the throne after the death of Raja Api who was strangled at Pulau Chermin, and his family dispersed, Raja Muda Hashim and the Raja Muda Mohamed, his brothers and other relatives going to Sarawak.

Sultan Omar Ali died in Brunei in 1852 and was succeeded by his brother-in-law.

No. 24. — Sultan Abdul Mumin, a descendant of Sultan Kemaludin. He succeeded to the throne by the will of his predecessor and the general consent of the people. In 1885 seeing that the continued existence of Brunei as an independent State seemed to be jeopardised by the reckless and improvident cession of territory for annual payment of cash, His Highness had called his ministers together and entered into an engagement ("Umanah") that districts under Brunei rule should not be leased or made over to other nations, but should remain and be ruled by their own successors so long as the sun and moon pursued their courses. It was also Sultan Abdul Mumin who set out the ancient constitution and the differences between *keraja'an*, *kuripan* and *tulin*. His death occurred in 1885 when he was succeeded by his nephew, the Pengiran Temenggong (Supreme Commander-in-Chief) —

No. 25. — Sultan Hashim Jalil-ul-alam Akamudin, son of Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin. It was during his reign that the British Residential System was introduced in Brunei in 1906. His Highness was reputed to have had about thirty concubines and well over a hundred sons and daughters. Sultan Hashim was a

shrewd ruler: he died in May, 1906, at an advanced age of over 80, and was succeeded by his 17 years second legitimate son (*) —

No. 26. — Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-Alam, K.C.M.G. His Highness was an enlightened ruler and a staunch friend of the British. He was installed as an Honorary Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1914. He was installed as the "Yang Di-Pertuan" (Overlord) of Brunei in 1918, and in 1921, His Majesty the King Emperor was graciously pleased to confer on His Highness the Dignity of an Honorary Knighthood of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his unswerving loyalty to the British Crown during the first world war 1914-1918. His Highness was the first Brunei ruler to visit Singapore on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness, the then Prince of Wales, to Malaya in 1922. It was also during his reign that a member of the English Royal Family in the person of His Royal Highness, the then Prince of Wales visited Brunei in 1922.

His Highness died on the 19th September, 1924, at the early age of 35 after a short illness from malaria which was aggravated by his grief at the death of his beautiful and beloved second principal wife, the Pengiran Istri Tengah and two children which occurred a few days earlier. His Highness' untimely demise was deeply mourned by his people and by his friends. He was succeeded by his eldest son —

No. 27. — Sultan Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Wadin who was born on the 2nd September, 1913. During His Highness' minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara (First Minister) and the Duli Pengiran Pemancha (2nd Minister) were appointed Joint Regents. On the 19th September, 1931, His Highness assumed full sovereignty and the Regency was terminated. His Highness was the first Brunei Ruler to visit England in 1932 where he remained for about 10 months. He married the Tungku Ampuan, a daughter of the Sultan of Selangor, Malaya in May, 1934, and was installed as the "Yang di-Pertuan" (Overlord) on the 17th

* The eldest son and heir to the throne, Pengiran Omar Ali Saiuddin, the father of the late Pengiran Bendahara Anak Abdulrahman who died on the 27th September 1943, had pre-deceased his father, Sultan Hashim in or about 1899 A.D.

March, 1940, and on the 6th October, 1940, he had conferred upon him insignia of an Honorary Companion of St. Michael and St. George. He died on 6th June, 1950, and was succeeded by his younger brother —

No. 28. — Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, Wasa'adul Khairi Waddin, D.K., P.S.N.B., S.P.M.B., D.M.N., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Johore), D.K. (Selangor), K.C.M.G. was born on 23rd September, 1916. He was educated at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Malaya. Before his installation as the Duli Pengiran Bendahara in July, 1947, he served as a government official in various departments. He succeeded to the throne in June 1950, on the death of his elder brother, Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin and was crowned in 1951.

In 1941 he married Pengiran Anak Damit, younger sister of the present Duli Pengiran Bendahara. They have ten children. The Sultan's eldest son, the Yang Teramat Mulia the Duli Pengiran Muda Mahkota was born in July 15th 1946.

It is during his reign that a new era was born for the people and the State of Brunei. Under the 1959 Constitution, he gave his subjects what can now be determined as the foundation of a popular government. As in politics, his interests are found particularly in the economic and social development of the country. Indeed, the affairs of his people is a subject which is nearest to his heart.

CHAPTER 3

ADMINISTRATION

BASICALLY Brunei is a British protected State, and is subject to the 1959 Brunei Agreement.

For the purposes of administration, the supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan. Being an Islamic Ruler he does not exercise the whole powers by himself. Under the 1959 Brunei Constitution he has constituted five councils, namely: the Religious Council, the Privy Council, the Executive Council, the Legislative Council and the Council of Succession.

The Judiciary, as a separate body, is responsible for the judicial powers of the Sultan.

The Religious Council : In his capacity as the Head of the Islamic Faith, the Sultan is advised in all matters regarding Islam by the Religious Council. Its members are appointed by the Sultan himself, and the Chairman or President is the State Religious Affairs Officer.

The Privy Council : This Council, presided over by the Sultan, is to advise the Sultan in matters concerning the Royal prerogative of mercy, the amendment to the Constitution, and the appointments to Malay customary ranks, titles, honours and dignitaries. Its membership consists of six ex-officio, the High Commissioner, the Regents, if a Council of Regency exists, and any other persons as the Sultan may appoint.

The Council of Ministers : The Council of Ministers considers all the executive matters and those which are to be tabled at the Legislative Council meetings. It has eleven members, namely six ex-officio, the High Commissioner and four unofficial members who are also the appointed members of the Legislative Council. It is presided over by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council: The Legislative Council passes laws, exercises financial controls and criticises government actions. It meets in public, and is presided over by the Speaker. This Council consists of six ex-officio members, ten official members and five unofficial members.

The Council of Succession: This Council, subject to the Constitution of the State, determines the succession to the Throne should the need arise. It is presided over by the Duli Pengiran Bendahara. Its members are the "Cheterias", four "Mentries", all the Malay Members of the Executive Council and six members of the Religious Council.

The Chief Executive Officers

The Mentri Besar is the Chief Executive Officer and he is assisted by the Deputy Mentri Besar. The three senior key officials are the State Secretary, the Attorney-General and the State Financial Officer.

The State Secretary, assisted by an Assistant State Secretary, is in control of the overall administration; the State Financial Officer is the Head of the Treasury and the Attorney-General heads the Criminal Prosecution Department. Each other department is headed by the respective head of state department who must consult the State Secretary before implementing any proposal or project. This also applies to the District Officers.

Moreover, State Departments have their own branches in districts, and these branches are responsible to the respective departmental head at headquarters. In districts where there are no such branches exist, then the appropriate District Officers will act as such.

Under the District Officers are the Assistant District Officers, the Penghulus and the Ketua Kampongs, all of whom are responsible to the District Officers.

In each District, there exists a District Council the majority of whose members are directly elected on universal suffrage. The District Councils advise the District Officers on District matters. In addition to this, in each group of villages there exists a Muslim

Council where members are appointed by the Government from the prominent people of the villages concerned. The Muslim Council assists the District Officers in looking after the general welfare of their respective villages.

The High Commissioner is still responsible for external affairs, defence and security.

1. MEMBERS OF PRIVY COUNCIL, 1966

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda Maulana Al-Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin, D.K., P.S.P.N.B., P.S.N.B., S.P.M.B., K.C.M.G., D.M.N., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Johore), D.K. (Selangor).

1. Yang Terutama,
Awang F. D. Webber, C.M.G., M.C., T.D., Pesurohjaya Tinggi Duli Yang Maha Mulia Baginda Queen, di-Brunei.
2. Yang Teramat Mulia,
Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Bendahara Seri Maharaja Permaisura Muda Haji Hashim ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Abdul Rahman, S.P.M.B., D.K., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
3. Yang Teramat Mulia,
Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Pemancha Sahibul Rae' Wal-mashuarah Muda Haji Mohamed 'Alam ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Abdul Rahman, S.P.M.B., D.K., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., O.B.E., Brunei.
4. Yang Amat Berhormat,
Dato Seri Paduka Awang Marsal bin Maun, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Mentri Besar, Brunei.
5. Yang Berhormat,
Pengiran Dato Seri Paduka Haji Mohd. Yassin bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Setia Usaha Kerajaan, Brunei
6. Yang Amat Mulia,
Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibul Bandar Pengiran Haji Mohd. Salleh bin Pengiran Anak Haji Mohamed, S.P.M.B., D.K., P.O.A.S., Penasehat Ugama, Brunei.
7. Yang Berhormat,
Pengiran Ahmad ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, B.A.S., Brunei.

8. Yang Berhormat,
Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Dato Setia Awang Haji
Ahmad bin Daud, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.
9. Yang Berhormat,
Pengiran Dato Setia Haji Abu Bakar ibni Al-Marhum Duli
Pengiran Pemancha Anak Mohd. Salleh, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S.,
Brunei.
10. Yang Berhormat,
Pengiran Dato Setia Haji Abu Bakar bin Pengiran Umar,
D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.
11. Yang Berhormat,
Pehin Jawatan Dalam Dato Setia Awang Haji Mohamed
Noor bin Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Awang Haji Abdul
Razak, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
12. Yang Berhormat,
Dato Paduka Awang Haji Mohd. Jamil bin P.U.K. Awang
Haji Umar, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
13. Yang Amat Mulia,
Pengiran Anak Khamis ibni Al-Marhum Kebawah Duli
Sultan Hashim, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
14. Yang Amat Mulia,
Pengiran Kerma Indera Pengiran Haji Mohamed bin
Pengiran Piut, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.A.N.B., P.O.A.S.,
M.B.E., Brunei.
15. Yang Berhormat,
Pehin Orang Kaya Di-Gadong Dato Utama Awang Haji
Mohamed Yusof bin Pehin Jawatan Dalam Awang Haji
Mohamed Hussein, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
16. Yang Berhormat,
Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji Umar bin Awang Rendah,
S.M.B., Brunei.
17. Yang Berhormat,
Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Di-Raja Dato Paduka Awang
Haji Abdul Rahman bin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Awang
Haji Mohamed Taha, D.P.M.B., P.S.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.

18. Yang Berhormat,
Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Dato Setia Awang Haji
Mohamed Taha bin Pehin Ratna Di-Raja Awang Hussein,
D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
19. Yang Berhormat,
Pehin Datu Perdana Mentri Dato Seri Utama Awang Haji
Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E.,
P.O.A.S., Brunei.
20. Yang Berhormat,
Pehin Datu Temenggong Awang Lim Cheng Choo, P.S.B.,
P.O.A.S., Brunei.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, 1966

- Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Maulana Al-Sultan
Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin, D.K.,
P.S.P.N.B., P.S.N.B., S.P.M.B., K.C.M.G., D.M.N., D.K.
(Kelantan), D.K. (Johore), D.K. (Selangor).
1. Yang Terutama Awang F. D. Webber, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.,
High Commissioner, Brunei.
 2. Yang Amat Berhormat Dato Seri Paduka Awang Marsal
bin Ma'un, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Mentri Besar,
Brunei.
 3. Yang Berhormat Dato Seri Paduka Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin
Pengiran Haji 'Abdul Rahim, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S.,
State Secretary, Brunei.
 4. Yang Berhormat Dato Setia Awang Idris Talog Davis,
D.S.N.B., O.B.E., A.K., P.J.K., Attorney General, Brunei.
 5. Yang Berhormat Dato Setia Awang John Lee, D.S.N.B.,
State Financial Officer, Brunei.
 6. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibul Bandar
Pengiran Haji Mohd. Saleh bin Pengiran Anak Haji
Mohamed, S.P.M.B., D.K., P.O.A.S., Religious Adviser,
Brunei.

7. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Yusof bin Pengiran Mohd. Limbang, Assistant Minister of Posts and Social Welfare.
8. Yang Berhormat Pehin Bendahari China, Awang Hong Kok Tin, Assistant Minister of Medical and Health Services, Brunei.
9. Yang Berhormat Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa, Awang Lukan bin Uking, Assistant Minister of Education, Brunei.
10. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Damit bin Pengiran Sunggoh, Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Brunei.
11. Yang Mulia Pengiran Haji 'Abdul Rahman bin Pengiran Haji 'Abdul Rahim, P.N.B., Clerk of Council, Brunei.
12. Yang Mulia Awang Judin bin Asar, Assistant Clerk of Council, Brunei.
13. Yang Mulia Syed Hussein bin 'Abdillah Alkaff, Interpreter.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1966

Speaker : Yang Berhormat Pehin Dato Perdana Menteri Dato Seri Utama Awang Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S.

1. Yang Amat Berhormat Dato Seri Paduka Awang Marsal bin Ma'un, S.P.M.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S.
2. Yang Berhormat Dato Seri Paduka Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji 'Abdul Rahim, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., State Secretary, Brunei.
3. Yang Berhormat Dato Setia Awang Idris Talog Davis, D.S.N.B., O.B.E., A.K., P.J.K., Attorney General, Brunei.
4. Yang Berhormat Dato Setia Awang John Lee, D.S.N.B., State Financial Officer, Brunei.
5. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Yusof bin Pengiran Mohd. Limbang, Assistant Minister of Posts and Social Welfare.

6. Yang Berhormat Pehin Bendahari China, Awang Hong Kok Tin, P.S.B., P.O.A.S., Assistant Minister of Medical & Health Services.
7. Yang Berhormat Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa, Awang Lukan bin Uking, Assistant Minister of Education.
8. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Damit bin Pengiran Sunggoh, Assistant Minister of Agriculture.
9. Yang Berhormat Awang Ariff bin Mujun, Member for Ulu Belait, Belait.
10. Yang Berhormat Awang Rober David Ross, P.O.A.S., Brunei.
11. Yang Berhormat Awang Haji Halus bin 'Abdul Samad, Member for Brunei West, Brunei.
12. Yang Berhormat Awang 'Abdul Wahab bin Orang Kaya Setia Negara Safar, Member for Tutong East.
13. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Majid bin Pengiran Mohd. Daud, Member for Temburong, Temburong.
14. Yang Berhormat Awang Zainal 'Abidin bin Puteh, Member for Kuala Belait.
15. Yang Berhormat Awang Mohd. Zain bin Md. Serudin, Member for Tutong, West.
16. Yang Berhormat Awang Othman bin Awang Sunggoh, Member for Kampong Ayer, Brunei.
17. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Mohd. Yusof bin Pengiran Abu Bakar, Member for Seria.
18. Yang Berhormat Awang Yap Chung Teck, Brunei.
19. Yang Berhormat Awang 'Abdul 'Aziz bin Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji Umar, Brunei.

MEMBERS OF THE RELIGIOUS COUNCIL

1. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Muda Dato Paduka Kamaluddin ibni Almarhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S. — President.
2. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibul Bandar Haji Mohd. Salleh bin Pengiran Anak Haji Muhammad, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., — Vice President.
3. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Bendahara Muda Haji Hashim ibni Almarhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.
4. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Pemancha Haji Mohd. Alam ibni Almarhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Abdul Rahman, S.P.M.B., D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.
5. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Kerma Indra Haji Mohammad bin Pengiran Piut, D.S.N.B., D.P.M.B., P.A.N.B., M.B.E.
6. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Anak Kamis ibni Almarhum Sultan Hashim, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.
7. Yang Berhormat Pehin O.K. Laksamana Dato Setia Awang Haji Mohd. Taha bin Ratna Di-Raja Awang Mohd. Hussain, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S.
8. Yang Berhormat Pehin Maharaja Di-Raja Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin O.K. Shahbandar Haji Mohd. Taha, P.S.B., P.O.A.S.
9. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Si-Raja Khatib Awang Haji Mohd. Sa'ad bin Juru Apong, P.O.A.S.
10. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Tuan Imam Awang Haji Metassim bin Awang Mohd. Tahir, P.O.A.S.
11. Yang Di-Muliakan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Umar bin Randah.

12. Yang Di-Muliakan Begawan Pehin Khatib Haji Metali bin Mat Yassin, P.O.A.S.
13. Yang Mulia Begawan Mudim Haji Adnan bin Dato' Imam Haji Mokti.
14. Yang Mulia Abang Razali bin Abang Haji Zainuddin.
15. Yang Mulia Awang Ishak bin Adam.
16. Yang Mulia Awang Haji Mohd. Zain bin Haji Serudin.

LIST OF BRITISH RESIDENTS

	1906/May	1907 — M. S. H. McArthur
May	1907/Dec.	1907 — H. Chevalier
Jan.	1908/April	1908 — M. S. H. McArthur
April	1908/Sept.	1909 — J. F. Owen
Jan.	1909/Nov.	1909 — B. O. Stoney (Acting)
Sept.	1940/Dec.	1913 — H. Chevalier
Nov.	1913/Dec.	1914 — P. W. Douglas
Nov.	1909/Nov.	1916 — E. B. Maundrell
May	1916/Mar.	1921 — G. E. Cator
Mar.	1921/Mar.	1923 — L. A. Allen
Mar.	1923/Feb.	1926 — E. E. F. Pretty
Mar.	1926/Mar.	1927 — O. E. Venables
Mar.	1927/May	1928 — E. E. F. Pretty
May	1928/Jan.	1929 — P. A. B. McKerron
Jan.	1929/Aug.	1929 — R. J. F. Curtis
Aug.	1929/Sept.	1931 — P. A. B. McKerron
Sept.	1931/Oct.	1934 — T. F. Carey
Nov.	1934/Jan.	1937 — R. E. Turnbull
Jan.	1937/Dec.	1939 — J. Graham Black
Jan.	1915/May	1941 — E. E. Penggilley
July	1946/Jan.	1948 — W. J. Peel
Jan.	1948/Aug.	1948 — L. H. N. Davies
Aug.	1948/June	1951 — E. E. F. Pretty
July	1951/June	1953 — J. C. H. Barcroft
June	1953/July	1954 — J. O. Gilbert
July	1954/Oct.	1954 — D. H. Trumble
Oct.	1954/June	1956 — J. O. Gilbert
June	1956/Dec.	1956 — D. C. White
Dec.	1956/July	1958 — J. O. Gilbert
July	1958/Sept.	1959 — D. C. White

Note : On the 29th September, 1959 the post of British Resident, Brunei was abolished under the new Constitution.

LIST OF ASSISTANT RESIDENTS

May	1905/May	1907 — F. A. S. McClelland
May	1907/June	1908 — J. C. Sugars
June	1908/Feb.	1910 — B. O. Stoney
Mar.	1910/May	1911 — W. H. Lee-Warner
Mar.	1911/Jan.	1913 — E. A. Dickson
Jan.	1913/1914	— W. H. Lee-Warner
	1914/1930	— Abolished
Jan.	1931/Sept.	1931 — T. F. Carey
Oct.	1931/Sept.	1933 — R. C. Gates
Aug.	1933/April	1935 — A. Glencross
April	1935/May	1936 — D. A. Somerville
Mar.	1936/May	1938 — H. Hughes-Hallett
May	1938/April	1940 — E. C. C. Barrett
May	1940/Dec.	1941 — R. N. Turner
July	1946/Jan.	1947 — C. J. Briscoe
Jan.	1947/Dec.	1947 — N. H. Wood
Dec.	1947/Mar.	1949 — D. C. I. Wernham
Mar.	1949/Oct.	1949 — I. Harper (Kuala Belait)
*Oct.	1949/June	1950 — I. Harper (Brunei)
Oct.	1949/Mar.	1951 — R. C. S. Bell (Kuala Belait)
Sept.	1950/Oct.	1951 — P. Scanlon (Brunei)
Mar.	1951/Nov.	1953 — G. A. T. Shaw (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1951/April	1952 — R. G. Keech (Brunei)
April	1952/April	1953 — M. M. McSporran (Brunei)
Nov.	1953/Feb.	1954 — H. P. K. Jacks (Kuala Belait)
April	1953/Oct.	1954 — J. T. Weekes (Brunei)
Feb.	1954/July	1956 — P. A. Coates (Kuala Belait)

Oct.	1954/Jan.	1956 — R. H. Morris (Brunei)
July	1956/Dec.	1957 — G. Lloyd-Thomas (Kuala Belait)
Jan.	1956/June	1958 — D. L. Bruen (Brunei)
Jan.	1958/Aug.	1958 — T. M. Ainsworth (Kuala Belait)
Aug.	1958	— Pengiran Abu Bakar bin Pengiran Omar (Kuala Belait)
	1958	— W. I. Glass (Brunei)

Note : (a) The appointment of Assistant Resident was abolished in 1915 and was not recreated until 1931 consequent upon the development of the Seria Oilfields.

*The appointment of Assistant Resident, Brunei, was created in October, 1949.

(b) The title of Assistant Resident was abolished at the end of September, 1959 when the new Constitution came into force and the post is now designated District Officer.

LIST OF CHIEF MINISTERS

Sept.	1959/July	1961 — Yang Amat Berhormat, Pehin Dato Perdana Menteri Dato Seri Utama Awang Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S.
Aug.	1961	— Yang Amat Berhormat, Dato Seri Paduka Marsal bin Ma'un, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S.

CHAPTER 4

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

BOTH English and local weights and measures are used. The legal standard weights and measures from which all others are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local weights and measures and their English equivalents :—

The chupak equal to 1 quart.

The gantang equal to 1 gallon.

The tahl equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ ozs.

The kati (16 tahils) equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

The pikul (100 katis) equal to $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to 5,333 lbs.

APPENDIX

BOOKS ON BRUNEI

General :

- Arnold, Guy : "Longhouse and Jungle" (Chatta & Windus 1959).
- Hall, Maxwell J. : "The Labuan Story" (Chung Nam Printing Co. Jesselton, 1958).
- Harrisson, Tom : "World Within" (The Cresset Press, 1964).
- Irwin, Graham : 19th Century Borneo (Donald Moore, Singapore, 1955).
- Longhurst, Henry : The Borneo Story (Newman, Neame, London, 1956).
- McDonald, Rt. Hon. Malcolm : Borneo People (Jonathan Cape, 1956).
- Runciman, Sir Steven : "The White Rajahs" (Cambridge University Press, 1960).
- Tregonning, K. G. : Under Chartered Company Rule Singapore, 1958).
- Tregonning, K. G. : North Borneo (Corona Library, H.M.S.O. 1960).

Special and Technical Studies :

- Ashton, P. S. : Manual of the Dipterocarp Trees of Brunei (Oxford University Press, 1964).
- Ashton, P. S. : Ecological Studies of the Mixed Dipterocarp Forests of Brunei State (Oxford Forestry Memoir No. 25. Clarendon Press, 1964).
- Ashton, P. S. and Hasan bin Pukul : Check List of Brunei List. (The Brunei Press Ltd., n.d.).
- Banks, E. : Bornean Mammals. (Kuching Press, 1949).
- Browne, F. G. : Forest Trees of Sarawak and Brunei (Govt. Printing Office, Kuching, 1955).
- Liech, P. : The Geology of Sarawak, Brunei and Western Part of North Borneo (British Borneo Geological Survey Bulletin No. 3. Govt. Printing Office, Kuching, 1960).
- Wilford, G. E. : The Geology and Mineral Resources of Brunei and Adjacent Parts of Sarawak (British Borneo Geological Survey Memoir No. 10. Brunei Press Ltd., 1960).

ERRATA

Contents :

Chapter 10 (d) should read "Postal Services".

Chapter 2. Labour :

Page 18 Line 17, "are" should read "is".

Page 18 Line 24, "are" should read "was".

Page 24 Line 27, "recruting" should read "recruiting".

Page 24 Line 28, add "are" after the word "inspection".

Page 25 last line : insert "and" between "Public" and "School" and "School" should read "Schools".

Chapter 3. Public Finance & Taxation :

Page 32 : sub-caption "LIABILITIET" should read "LIABILITIES".

Chapter 6. Production :

Page 42, line 8, "were" should read "was".

Page 90, last line, add "I" to "departmenta".

Page 114, line 2 : for "recrurit" read "recruit".

Chapter 9, Law and Order :

Page 179, line 17, "businest" should read "busiest".

Page 188, line 2, "replacemnet" should read "replacement".

Page 189, line 9, "\$500" should read "\$5".

Page 212, line 1, "periodics" should read "periodicals".

Chapter 10, Communications.

Page 220, lines 8 & 9 : "though" should read "thorough".

Page 223, caption(d) should read "POSTAL SERVICES".

Chapter 11, Works & Buildings :

Page 232, line one of final paragraph, "adjuict" should read "adjunct".

Chapter 12, Press, etc.

Page 247, add "and" to end of line 19.



11

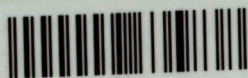
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